

Newport Daily News.

Furnished Cottage
to rent for the winter for \$200; the best
location in Newport for winter occupancy;
all modern improvements.
DANIEL WATSON,
235 Thames Street.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

It must be
the quality.
Good
trousers
are always
good by
intention,
never by
accident.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON,
Merchant Tailors and Haberdashers,
124 THAMES STREET.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital \$2,000,000. Established 1784. Surplus \$2,000,000.
Travelers' Letters of Credit,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A FINE LOT OF
OLD ENGLISH
AND DUTCH SILVER.
Odd Bits of Old China, Delft,
Cut Glass and Bronzes.

Good Old Colonial, French,
Dutch and English Furni-
ture.
Hall and Mantel Clocks.

Burlingham's Art Rooms,
83 MILL STREET.
Open from 9 till 5.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
Opening Session of the Twenty-Eighth
Annual Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the opening
session of the twenty-eighth annual con-
vention of the National Woman Suffrage As-
sociation today more than one hundred delegates
were in attendance, including the most promi-
nent leaders in the movement from nearly
every state in the Union. Susan B. Anthony,
in calling the meeting to order, was heartily
welcomed. The report of Rachel Foster Avery
of Philadelphia, who has been corresponding
secretary of the organization for the past sev-
eral years, gave many indications of the prac-
tical success of the movement. Mrs. Foster
Avery said:

"The success of our cause in Utah demon-
strates clearly the advisability of securing the
ad of political parties through planks in their
respective platforms. This having been seen
by the women of Utah, they did not wait to
do their work after everything had been de-
cided by the party leaders, as has too often
been the case in states where we have had
state amendment campaigns; with non-parti-
san impartiality they secured from the
Republican, Democratic and Populist par-
ties the assurance of the support of the
rank and file of their members for a
constitution containing a guarantee of full
suffrage for the women citizens of their com-
monwealth, after which effort on the women's
part they could well sit by and secretly watch
the course of events, with the assurance that
their enfranchisement was won. We now
have six Senators and Representatives from
that state on the floor of Congress, all of
whom stand there with an ever-present sense
that an important part of their constitu-
ents are of the female sex.

"A pleasant sign of the growth of public
sentiment in favor of woman suffrage was the
rejoicing reception accorded to our presi-
dent, Susan B. Anthony, and our vice presi-
dent, Anna H. Shaw, in California
last spring, when they went there to de-
liver to the Pacific Coast Woman's
Congress Association. This body of women
is far from being a suffrage meeting, yet they
saw Miss Anthony in a chair made
entirely of powers, listened with rapt atten-
tion to her every word throughout their
deliberations upon 'the house,' and
could not do or say enough in honor and
praise of Rev. Anna Shaw for going out to
them and aiding in their councils with
her magnificent gift of oratory. They
received an invitation for Miss Shaw
to speak at the great Fourth of
July celebration in San Francisco, and in
July they showed their high appreciation of

LITTLE JAPAN

Is right on deck when it
comes to a question of
light and manufacturing
rugs.
We have just received a
new invoice of large
Japanese Rugs, to which
we have attached small
prices.
Our large show window
tells the story.

A. C. TITUS & CO., 225 to 229 THAMES STREET.

THE MERRILL PIANO.

Some Expert Opinions of it:

We have examined the pianos manufactured by the Merrill Piano Co., of Boston, and unhesitatingly pronounce them instruments of high merit.—[Music Trade Review (New York)]

The Merrill Pianos are meeting with great success. The instruments are well constructed, of high grade and excellent tone.—[American Art Journal (New York)]

Wherever the Merrill Piano has been introduced it has been recognized as a superior instrument, and testimonials extremely flattering are shown from musicians who are using it.—[Daily Mirror & American, Manchester, R. H.]

New York, Oct. 16, 1894.

The Merrill Piano Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen—The Merrill Piano arrived in fine shape, and was a surprise to us in finish, tone and general workmanship. We do not think it can be excelled. If you continue to take the same care with your manufacturing as has evidently been bestowed on this one, your success is certainly assured.

Yours Truly, The Eolian Organ & Music Co.

Crandall & Pray, Thames St. and Market Sq.

these two leaders in our work. After the
Woman's Congress Miss Anthony and Mrs.
Shaw made what was truly a triumphal
march from one end of the state to the other,
and finally returned East with innumerable
invitations unfiled and with promises to return
to the Golden Gate at no distant date.

"During the latter part of the year the work
has been in several directions much hampered
by the general misconception of the relation
of the so-called 'woman's bible' to our asso-
ciation. As an organization we have been
held responsible for the action of an indi-
vidual (an action which many of our mem-
bers, far from sympathizing with, feel to
be unwise), in issuing a volume with a pre-
tensions title, covering a jumble of comment
(not translation, as the title would indicate),
without either scholarship or literary value,
set forth in a spirit which is neither reverent
nor inquiring. If the organization were not
in so many quarters held responsible for
this work, I should feel it out of place
to mention it here, but I should be untrue to
my duties as secretary of this association and
I fail to report the fact that our work is being
damaged, and I recommend that we take some
action by resolution to show that the associa-
tion is not responsible for the individual ac-
tions of any of its officers when acting un-
officially and as individuals simply."

SYMPATHY AND SUCCESS.

Philadelphia Armenian Relief Asso-
ciation Mass Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—A largely attended
mass meeting to sympathize with the suffering
Armenians was held last evening, under the
auspices of the Armenian Relief Association
of Philadelphia, in Association hall. Bishop O.
W. Whitaker of the Protestant Episcopal
Church presided, and addresses vigorously de-
nouncing the Turks were made by a number
of leading clergymen. A check for \$500 was
received from Archbishop Ryan toward the
fund for the relief of the Armenians. A resolu-
tion was adopted, and will be forwarded to
President Cleveland, asking him to take such
prompt and vigorous action as is possible under
the circumstances to enforce an indemnity
from Turkey for injuries done to American
citizens. Cablegrams were sent to Queen
Victoria and the czar, asking them to give
their aid to ameliorate the condition and the
sufferings of the Armenians. Arrangements
were made to begin the collection of a relief
fund.

No Trouble Between Brazil and Either
England or Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Brazilian legation
here has received a cable despatch from the
government at Rio Janeiro, denying officially
that there is any trouble between Brazil and
Great Britain or between Brazil and Italy.

STARVATION, NOT MURDER.

Result of the Autopsy on the Body of
Miss Mills.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The autopsy
held last night on the body of Miss Mary E.
Mills, who was found dead in her home in
Bonny Brook Park, Tuesday evening, revealed
the fact that Miss Mills had not been mur-
dered, but that her death was caused by
starvation. The bruises found on her body
are accounted for on the supposition that
she fell down. It is thought she may have
fallen down the stairs and worked her way
along the floor toward the couch. There were
no signs of strangulation or violence such as
would cause death, but positive evidence that
starvation ended her life, and that no food
had passed her lips for several days.

Emperor William and Prince Leopold
Reconciled.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A despatch to the
Herald from Berlin says that Emperor Wil-
liam and Prince Leopold have become recon-
ciled. It will be remembered that the em-
peror banished Prince Leopold to his country
residence, under fifteen days' arrest, January
5. The prince used sharp language when re-
buked by the emperor for his alleged in-
difference toward his wife, a sister of the Ger-
man empress.

Efforts to Remove Union College from
Schenectady to Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—A determined ef-
fort is being made to have Union College
moved from Schenectady to Albany. Union
College is a part of Union University, whose
law school, medical college, observatory and
other departments are here. The proposed plan
is to group all the departments in the western part of
the city. Mayor Thatcher ran on this issue
last fall, and, carrying out his preconcerted
plan, has called a public meeting for Saturday
night at the Albany high school, to further
the movement.

General Harrison in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Ex-President Har-
rison, accompanied by his private secretary,
reached Washington this morning and took
quarters at the Arlington. Immediately after
breakfast they left the hotel. The Wright ir-
rigation cases, which Mr. Harrison is to argue
before the Supreme Court of the United
States, will come up tomorrow.

Second Edition. Removal.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE UNITED PRESS.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

NATICK NOW.

Postoffice Thieves Make a Successful
Raid There.

NATICK, Jan. 23.—The postoffice at
Natick was entered early this morning, the
side door open, and stamps and cash to the
value of about \$100 stolen. An occupant of a
bedroom in the building heard the explosion,
and fired three shots at one of the burglars,
but failed to hit him, and the robbers
escaped with their booty. The burglars,
after securing on the outside the
doors leading from the tenement above the
postoffice, picked the lock of the door leading
to the latter with tools stolen from a railroad
tool house. Later this morning an icehouse in
the same village was set on fire, and it is sup-
posed that there was a connection between
the burglary and the fire. There is no clue to
the robbers.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

Stricter Regulation Advocated by the
Boston League.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—P. F. Hall, R. L.
Palmer, J. J. F. Morse, Professor D. H.
Dewey and R. D. Ward, of Boston, mem-
bers of the Immigration Restriction League,
today appeared before the House committee
on immigration and naturalization, in support
of the bill of Mr. McCall of Massa-
chusetts, amending the immigration
laws by adding to the classes of
aliens excluded "all persons between fourteen
and sixty years who cannot both read and
write the English language or some other
language." They advocated a stricter regu-
lation of immigration, but not the
exclusion of any immigrants whose
character fits them to become
citizens. They favored an educational test
as a means of further restricting immigration.
The time has now come, they contended, when
legislation must be enacted which will go
farther than merely to keep out those who are
mentally and physically unsound, the criminals
and paupers.

IN CONFLICT WITH THE JOCKEY
CLUB.

Saratoga Racing Association Will Hold
No Meeting This Season.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Journal says that
the Saratoga Racing Association has posi-
tively decided to abandon the idea of holding
a meeting this season. This action is brought
about by a conflict between the officers of the
Jockey Club and the Saratoga track man-
agers. The Jockey Club gave the Saratoga
meeting dates between July 25 and August
2 and the Saratoga managers declare that un-
less they can hold the meeting during the
whole month of August thousands of dollars
will be lost to the men controlling the track.

JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT.

Progress of the Country Since the Close
of the Chinese War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A. C. Jones, United
States consul at Chinkiang, in a report to the
State Department on the wonderful develop-
ment of Japanese civilization since the Chi-
nese-Japanese war, makes the broad state-
ment that in the opinion of military men the
army of Japan is the best organized in the
world today. Mr. Jones tells of the great progress
of the country in naval and military methods,
the birth of vast industries within a few
months from the close of war, the widespread
means of popular education, and of how gen-
erally the military spirit is prevalent among
the school children, all of whom are instructed
in tactics and drill.

Railroad Consolidation to Facilitate
Handling of Eastern Freight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Prospect Park &
Coney Island railroad, the New York & Bay
Bridge and the Jamaica railroad, and all the
interests of Andrew W. Culver were trans-
ferred yesterday to the New York, Brooklyn &
Manhattan Beach Railroad Company, of which
Austin Corbin is president. It is said that the
Manhattan Beach will build a large freight
depot in Bay Ridge; that it will then be able to
transfer freight from the West by rail from
Hudson point across Staten Island, by boat to
Bay Ridge, then by rail through Long Island
to Oyster bay, next by boat to Connecticut,
and afterward distribute it to eastern points.

Bearing the Body of Prince Henry Home-
ward.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Admiralty received
despatches from Sierra Leone this morning,
stating that British cruiser Blonde, with the
body of Prince Henry of Battenberg on board,
sailed from that port at midnight last night
for England. Queen Victoria, despite her
grief and her consequent nervous condition,
busied herself with the consideration of state
papers throughout the forenoon.

Inspecting Monitor Wyandotte.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—R. W. Mil-
igan, chief engineer of the board of inspec-
tors of the United States navy, is here, look-
ing over Monitor Wyandotte. He said today
that the craft is in first-class condition, but
that some slight repairs will be necessary. He
said: "The boat is in excellent fighting trim,
but my visit has nothing to do with the recent
war scare." Mr. Miligan will complete his
inspection Saturday.

Death of a Veteran German Shipbuilder.

BRUNNEN, Jan. 23.—Ferdinand Schichan, the
noted shipbuilder of Elbing, died in that city
today. He built the first iron ship that was
constructed in Germany. He was eighty-four
years of age.

A Rhode Island Pensioner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Original—Stephen
Joslin, Diamond Hill.

COMMERFORD

Is now located in the new Co-
manicus Building, 239 Thames
St., Cor. Market Sq., 2 doors
below the old stand, where he
will continue to conduct a high-
grade tailoring business.

Goods Right. Styles Correct.
Prices Reasonable.

Fine Perfumes!

Roger & Gallet's and Palmer's Extracts

Powell's Toilet Cologne.

—AT—
FRANK L. POWELL'S,
Corner Thames and Adams Streets.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Today's Uneventful and Uninteresting
Session.

[Special Despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 23.—The General As-
sembly had a very uneventful and uninter-
esting session today. In the assembly, on re-
commendation of the judiciary committee, an
act in relation to naturalization, from the
May session, was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Woods introduced an act to incor-
porate the new steamboat syndicate, under the
name of the Providence, Fall River and
Newport Steamboat Company, with a capital
of \$700,000, which may be increased to \$1,-
000,000. It was referred to the committee
on corporations. The incorporators named
in the act are Frank Maun, Earl P. Mason,
James T. Rhodes, Benjamin Baffan, Cor-
nellius H. Delamater, J. L. Aldrich and Wil-
lam S. Slater, all of whom are stockholders in
the Continental line.

Governor Lyman announced as the senate
members of the committee on the channel
portion of his message Senators Freeman,
Brown and Woods.

HOUSE.

On recommendation of the judiciary com-
mittee, bills on registration and the assess-
ment of taxes were indefinitely postponed, and
one on mortgages and real estate was made
the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Hayden presented the act providing for
the expenses of the state government, appro-
priating \$1,043,720. It was referred to the fi-
nance committee.

Mr. Rogers of Newport presented a petition
"for a small favor" from P. W. Sprague. He
referred to the committee on special legislation.
The finance committee reported favorably
the bill for printing the revised statutes, \$15,-
000, and it was passed.

The judiciary committee announced three
special hearings, on "Medicine and Poison,"
on "Milk" and on "Marking of Silver."

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, Fastest Bremen, from Ham-
burg.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23, Nordland, from Antwerp.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23, Teutonic, from Liverpool.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23, Veendam, from Rotterdam.
MOBILE, Jan. 23, Enterprise, from New York.
NAPLES, Jan. 23, Neumann, from New York.
LONDON, Jan. 23, Baltic, from Boston.
LONDON, Jan. 23, Jostonia, from Boston.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23, Strathgairn, from Boston.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23, Paris, from New York.
BOSTON, Jan. 23, Sagamore, from Liverpool.
BOSTON, Jan. 23, Norse King, from Antwerp.

Colonel Coppinger's Promotion Ap-
proved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate com-
mittee on military affairs this morning ordered
a favorable report on the nomination of
Colonel Coppinger to be brigadier general.
This action was taken by the unanimous vote
of the committee.

THE DEFENDER TO BE FITTED OUT.

During the past two days gangs of work
men have been busy on the champion Ameri-
can yacht Defender, scraping the sides and
giving her new coatings of yellow aluminum
paint. The Defender still lies in her winter
quarters in the well protected harbor between
New Rochelle and Glen Island.

Just prior to Mr. Iselin's departure for
Europe, several days ago, he instructed Mr.
J. L. Mitchell to take charge of the Defender
during his absence, and to commence work at
once to scrape off all the old paint and apply
four or five fresh coats. During the inter-
national yacht race the color of the Defen-
der's sides were of a bluish tint. Mr. Mitchell
has succeeded in preparing a composite paint
which will remain a pure white after being
applied. Mr. Mitchell was also instructed to
have the Defender ready to be removed from
her present quarters by April 1, and to have
all the spars, sails and running rigging, which
are now stored on Echo Island and at Mr.
Iselin's home, on Premium point, ready to be
fitted at that time.

In connection with these facts there are
rumors in New Rochelle that Mr. Iselin has
been given authority by his fellow-members
of the syndicate to sell the Defender in Eu-
rope if possible.

Mr. Iselin will return to New York from his
present European trip about April 15. He
more than a year ago contemplated the trip he
is now making, but was persuaded to post-
pone it indefinitely by Mr. Chester Griswold,
who at the time had succeeded in arranging
the syndicate that built the Defender.

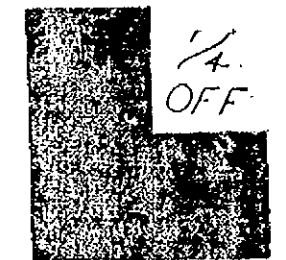
Peck & Snider's

COLUMBIA CLUB SKATES,

HOCKEY STICKS, STRAPS,

SKATE SHARPENERS, etc

AT SOUTHWICK'S.



DISCOUNT

ON ALL

Men's, Boys' and
Children's

Overcoats,

Usters

—AND—

Reefers.

Our discount of 25 per cent. from former
prices of overcoats is a reliable one.
Our original tickets remain as they always
were.

NOTICE—Our terms are strictly
SPOT CASH at this 1/4 off sale.

Newport One Price
Clothing Co.,

208 Thames Street, 208

HIGH-CLASS

Furniture.

OLD EMPIRE STYLE, ANTIQUE
CARVED OAK,

GILT FRENCH AND ITALIAN
DESIGNS.

Made from best materials, thoroughly artistic
and substantial, newest and best designs and by
most skilled workmen.
Lowest prices consistent with best workman-
ship.

GEO. E. VERNON & CO.,

91 John Street, Newport,

Running through to 84, 86 & 88 Levin Street.

Massage and Swedish Movements

—BY—
Miss Townsend, 15 Rhode Island Ave.

THE BEE HIVE.

OUR GREAT

Clearance Sale

To be Continued Another Week.

While many goods
advertised before have
disappeared, others
have been put into their
places of equally as
good value. Customers
looking for bargains
never leave our store
disappointed. This
week we shall offer the
balance of our \$1.50 8-
button Suede Mous-
quetaire Gloves in dark
green and red shades
all at 39c. a pair.

A few fine, rare pieces of
JAPANESE BROCADES at \$3.00 A YARD.

These are very suitable for sofa, pillow and cushion covers.
10 VERY CHOICE SCREENS AT \$10.00.

They are embroidered with silk thread in very artistic designs—branches and flowers.
The frame is oak color, finely carved. The first time we have received screens of this nature.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

This Morning's News.

ASHANTEES GAVE UP.

When They Saw Great Britain's Power.

Premph and His Advisers Held as Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Highly interesting details have been received from Cape Coast Castle concerning the capture of King Premph and his advisers, in which the latter acknowledged submission to Great Britain.

The troops formed in the principal square in the morning at 7 o'clock in the morning on Monday last, preparatory to the grand parade which had been arranged three days previously for this date. Sir Francis Scott and his staff were seated in a semicircle in the square shortly afterward, and an officer was sent to the palace with instructions to impress upon the mind of King Premph that if he did not appear before the British commander within five minutes after the summons that he would be taken from the palace by force and brought to the spot occupied by Sir Francis Scott.

The king made a show of resistance, but seeing there was no trifling with the officer, who was accompanied by an escort of British soldiers, his majesty reluctantly accompanied him, surrounded by the escort, to the square. Arrived there, King Premph took his seat upon the stool of state. After a few formal words had passed between the king and Sir Francis, through the interpreters, the king descended from his stool and shook hands with the British commander.

The latter was then introduced to the British governor, who recited at length the negotiations which had been conducted between the representatives of Great Britain and Ashantees, ending by informing the king that he must formally submit to Great Britain and give up immediately 60,000 ounces of gold as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the British government in sending an expedition to bring his majesty to terms. The king was also informed that he must keep the streets clean, maintain order among the populace, and that he would be held responsible for any disturbances among the natives.

King Was Seated.

King Premph was greatly impressed by the show of force in the square, the machine guns being conveniently posted and every yard being utilized by the British and their native allies. Finally, the king, through an interpreter, replied that he was ready to submit to the British, took off his crown and sandals and advanced to the seats formed by biscuit boxes, upon which Sir Francis Scott and the governor were seated, surrounded by their staffs. His majesty then placed his head between the feet of Sir Francis Scott and those of the British governor, clasping them with his hands and actually groveling in the dust as a mark of his complete submission to the power of the Queen of England.

This display of helplessness upon the part of King Premph greatly impressed the Ashantees present. They were greatly agitated and talked excitedly together, but they made no attempt at resistance, a step which would have been useless in the face of the almost entire British expedition and the deadly rapid-fire guns already referred to.

The governor finally made the king arise, and recalled to his majesty's mind that he had been requested to immediately pay 60,000 ounces of gold to the representatives of Great Britain. In reply, his majesty, who was greatly agitated, said he only possessed 30 ounces of gold and that he had no means of collecting the 30,000 demanded by the British. To this the governor replied that such a statement was merely child's play, and that the demands of the British must be complied with, as the king's ability to pay the amount was too well known to admit of no discussion.

King Premph then asked for time, but the governor answered that upon a previous occasion the Ashantees had failed to keep their promises made to the British, and that the latter had no intention of giving them the opportunity of doing the same thing again. The governor then abruptly announced that King Premph, the queen's mother, the king's father and other chiefs of importance present would be taken prisoners, under escort, to Cape Coast Castle.

Federal a Volley.

The governor's words fell like a thunder bolt upon the assemblage of Ashantee natives, and there was an impetuous movement forward which boded trouble, but the troops, which had been at ground arms, were promptly ordered to "carry arms," and the machine-like precision with which the Martini-Henry carbines were lifted from the ground to the carry struck dismay into the Ashantees, and probably averted serious trouble, for they fell back as if fearing a volley from the troops.

One of the chiefs, however, rose from his seat near King Premph and uttered some shrill words in a loud tone of voice. These were interpreted as saying that the Ashantees complained that the replies which their ambassadors had brought back from Great Britain had misled them, and that the Ashantees, therefore, were not to blame.

The governor, in reply, said that their ambassadors (ambassadors) would be made prisoners and taken to Cape Coast Castle, where they would be charged with forgery in having put their names, apparently, to documents of a misleading nature. It is also claimed that these ambassadors were not really the chiefs they represented themselves to be, but men of a much lower rank.

A strong guard of British troops then moved forward and surrounded the king, the queen's mother, the king's father, the prominent chiefs and the ambassadors without any trouble, so suddenly was the movement made and so effectively was it carried out. The prisoners were quickly removed to a large house, which was surrounded by the guard, and then the Ashantees were quietly dispersed by the troops.

The whole affair was splendidly ar-

anged and admirably executed. In fact, from first to last, from the moment the expedition was first organized until it reached Cape Coast, there has not been a single hitch in the arrangements, and it has not been necessary to fire a shot. Every provision which it was possible to make for the health, provisioning and accommodation of the troops was made with the most perfect system. Thus the favored ones when they reached each point of their journey found shade and comfort, food, and even Bass' ale and brandy and soda for those who needed stimulants.

The troops have suffered very little from sickness, considering the unhealthy climate, and, strange to say, it was the men of the well-seasoned East India regiment and those of the British regiment stopped at Gibraltar on its way home from India, after many years in that country, and sent to Cape Coast Castle to take part in this expedition, who suffered the most from sickness and who also proved less able to sustain fatigue on the march in the hot weather prevailing in Ashantee.

Finally, it may be said that the submission and capture of King Premph will insure British supremacy in that part of Africa for many years to come. His majesty, his relatives and the chiefs captured will be kept at Cape Coast Castle until the 60,000 ounces of gold demanded by the British government are forthcoming and until all the other questions connected with the expedition and its objects have been arranged. The Ashantee ambassadors accused of having misled their people will be tried, and, if found guilty, severely punished.

Near Cape Coast, the British discovered and burned the notorious sacrificial grove, full of the skulls and bones of the victims of King Premph, which has been fully described in various manners for years past. The making of human sacrifices was one of the leading complaints which the British had against King Premph and his predecessors, and this practice has now been put a stop to.

BOWLER'S CASE

Receiving Attention From Senators and Representatives at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The president yesterday sent to the senate letters of Secretary Carlisle transmitting such information as the secretary possessed relative to the refusal of an executive officer of the department to pay the sugar bounty appropriated for during the last congress. He says that these letters contain all that he knows about the matter. Mr. Carlisle's letter to the president recites the now well-known facts of the reference of the sugar bounty claims to the court of claims, at the instance of Comptroller Bowler.

Representative Ray (N. Y.), a member of the judiciary committee, which has been considering the questions raised by the refusal of Comptroller Bowler to pay the sugar bounty claims, yesterday introduced in the house a bill designed to cover similar cases that may hereafter arise. The bill makes it unlawful for any executive officer of the government to refuse or neglect to enforce or carry into effect any law of the United States on the grounds of unconstitutionality, or to refuse to pay out or apply any appropriation of money made by the congress by act or resolution which has prima facie become a law.

In Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The entire session of the house yesterday was devoted to the consideration of minor matters and legislation by unanimous consent. The major portion of the day was consumed in the discussion of the senate resolution appropriating \$25,000 for architectural aid in the preparation of plans for the Chicago public building. It was finally passed. The senate session was marked by notable speeches and notable debates. Late in the afternoon a controversy occurred between Messrs. Sherman, Teller, Gorman and others which led to a spirited financial debate. Mr. Sherman spoke at length and with great earnestness, deprecating the thrusting of an "old, worn-out issue"—the silver question—into the senate at a time when practical legislation was imperative. Messrs. Teller and Gorman answered Mr. Sherman from their respective standpoints, while Messrs. Aldrich, Lindsay, Gray and others took part in the exciting debate. Speaker Reed came over from the house and was an attentive listener.

Bribery Charges.

COLUMBIA, O., Jan. 23.—A bomb was exploded in political circles last night by the indictment of three ex-members of the legislature on the charges of bribery. A true bill was found against ex-Senator Geyer, a true bill was also found against ex-Senator Gear and three counts were found against ex-Senator L. C. Olt. Gear and Geyer are Democrats and Olt a Republican. It is said other indictments are probable.

Brooklyn Arraigned.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—William E. Brockway, Anne L. Smith and William E. Wagner were arraigned here yesterday to plead to indictments charging them with having in their possession plates for the manufacture of American \$500 gold certificates and \$100 notes of the Bank of Montreal. The trio pleaded not guilty, and will be tried on Feb. 11 next. In default of \$15,000 bail each they were committed to jail.

The League's Reply.

CINCINNATI, N. H., Jan. 23.—The State Law and Order league has formally replied to the charges made against it and the officers recently, alleging peculiar methods of conducting the work. The league asks for specific charges in the interest of justice toward its officers and members, and pledges itself to add in bringing to justice any of its officers and members against whom charges are proven.

Was a Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23.—Coroner Dolan yesterday rendered a decision in the case of John McCarthy, a gateman of Danbury, who was found bruised and bleeding beside his house on the night before Christmas. The coroner finds that the man's death was due to injuries sustained in a manner and by persons to him unknown. An investigation will be commenced.

Poor Lumber Season.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 23.—The lack of snow in the lumbering regions has produced great uneasiness among lumber dealers, and the season, in this respect, is pronounced one of the most remarkable ever known in the Green Mountains. Very little lumber has been drawn to the mills and the latter have shut down. Lumbermen will lose thousands of dollars.

NO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Can be Admitted to the Granite State Provident Association.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23.—The bank commissioners yesterday directed the Granite State Provident association of Manchester to discontinue taking new business. This action appears to have been based on the resignation of James O. Lyford as president and General Frank S. Streeter as director. These came as a surprise, as it was thought that the recent reorganization had put the company upon a business basis. When Mr. Lyford and the other new directors qualified, it was the understanding that they were to have full charge of the management of the association. When they found they could not bring about desirable changes, there was a break up. Mr. Lyford and General Streeter retiring, and G. Percival Stewart, the former president, coming back into the board.

From these shareholders who have already paid in sums of money with the definite idea of getting a certain amount within a few years, the treasurer will, in the future as in the past, look each month for the customary payments, but the names of no new subscribers will be accepted. This action is announced as the result of a decision of the board of directors, and is undoubtedly true.

The decision was arrived at in Manchester yesterday afternoon, but it came only after the directors had been given to understand, clearly and thoroughly, that if they did not suspend business themselves the bank commissioners would do it for them, and, of course, it was better for the directors to do this.

The situation really amounts to this: The death-knell of this much advertised association has been sounded. A fatal blow has not yet been delivered, but the state of New Hampshire has at last adopted measures that will prevent the organization from conducting any extensive business in the future. It has arrived at the same conclusions that Massachusetts did in 1831, and that Maine did last fall.

While the savings bank commissioners have had nothing to say up to the present, and while it cannot publicly be stated that they have gone further than to examine the association very closely for the past six months, the whole situation of affairs shows that it has been decided to have the Granite State Provident association stop its present method of doing business. That will settle the organization, in all probability.

Its directors declared that they could not do business as Massachusetts officials wanted it to, and by refusing to conduct affairs in the state of Maine by a notice sent only last week it virtually reiterated that decision.

The state of New Hampshire desires nothing more than did Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and, therefore, no one expects that the life of the concern will be continued much longer.

Business Widely Spread.

The Granite State Provident association has not confined its business to New England by any means. It has one of the largest lists of investors in the state of New York of any building and loan association, and has also been very prominent in Ohio.

Within the past four years it has also paid great attention to western states, and, as a result, thus built up a business extending practically over the country. It paid to its agents very large commissions, larger, it is said, than any other similar association, and not unnaturally this was conducive to large sales of stock.

The hope of the association in doing business has been in getting large percentages from borrowers who were necessarily contributors. Large premiums were paid, and heavy rates of interest were demanded. Probably borrowers from the funds of the organization averaged nearly 9 per cent. annum.

Such rates, of course, were profitable, but to get them the association has frequently been obliged to assume risks on property that savings banks would decline, and a settlement before proper returns were made on such risks would certainly result in great loss.

The greatest source of trouble, however, has been in the fact that there have been, for many months, more investors than borrowers, and the organization has, therefore, been unable to get the big rates of interest desired. There have been more persons who have used the coffers of the organization as a savings bank than those who have wished to possess their own homes on easy payments.

That put the organization to the necessity of taking greater risks on investments than even those on small real estate loans would be, or compelled it to draw small rates on legitimate and solid investments. Still, even under these conditions, the concern would probably be a paying one today, if it were not for the fact of extremely heavy expenses.

Shot For Tuberculosis.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 23.—Nine of 10 head of O. L. Miner's dairy herd were recently found to be infected with tuberculosis and were shot yesterday. An examination proved the correctness of the test. Farmer Miner, under the state law, will get one-half of the appraised value of the diseased cattle.

G. A. R. COMMANDER,

Jas. S. Dean, Gen. Grant Post, Rondout, N. Y.

CURED OF DYSPEPSIA

Commander Dean writes: "As Chief U. S. Mail Agent of the U. S. R. R., good health is indispensable. I found myself however all run down with Dyspepsia. I doctored and doctored, but I grew worse. I suffered many nights and days for fully two years. My case was pronounced incurable. I chanced to meet Dr. Kennedy at that time, and told him of my condition and he said, 'try a bottle of' DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. Take it morning, noon and night, and it will cure you. I took the medicine as directed, but had no confidence in a cure, as my case had been tried by so many. After using it a week I began to feel better, and in a short while after that I was entirely cured. That terrible distress, everything I ate breaking up sour in my throat, had all gone and I have not had a moment's discomfort since. Today here isn't a healthier man and my appetite is grand."

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Removed

To old office.

DeBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

162 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

COTTAGES FOR RENT

ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS:

Avenue street, Weaver avenue, \$10 per month. Rhode Island avenue, Whitehall street and 8th road, \$30 a year. Webster street, \$15 per month. Corner Middleton avenue and East Bowers street, large cottage, \$25 per month. Corner Ray street and Howard avenue, \$25 per month.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Whipple & Son, Agents,

28 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WILLIAM R. HUNTER & CO.

Have opened office at

57 Bellevue Avenue, MURKINCHING BLOCK.

For general

Real Estate and Insurance

Business.

Insurance effected in first-class English or American. Money to loan on strictly gilt edged real estate security. Stocks and bonds bought and sold.

DAVIS, WARD & MAGILL,

Office 109 Thames Street.

FOR RENT.

Completely furnished modern cottage, Cranston avenue, \$30. Unfurnished cottage, Whitehall street, \$20. Newly built cottage, Hill's road, \$30. Desirable tenement, Friendship street, with water rate paid, \$25.

FOR SALE.

Fully rented, three-tenement house, Dearborn street, \$50. Cottage, with barn, Friendship street, \$5,000. Cottage, Everett street, \$3,500.

DORCHESTER MUTUAL

CAMBRIDGE

Fire Insurance Companies of Massachusetts pay 25 per cent. on annual, 60 per cent. on 3-year and 75 per cent. on 5-year policies.

Fire Insurance.

HENRY BULL, JR.,

109 Thames Street.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

To rent in Jamestown for the season of 1896.

Farms for sale. Also desirable building lots in the village and at the Dumplings.

APPLY TO

CHAS. T. KNOWLES,

Bay View House.

A. HAMMETT,

Lumber and Hardware

Brick, Lime and Cement, Drain and Sewer Pipe, Paints, Oils, etc.

310 & 321 Thames Street.

Hothouse Grapes and Peaches

WM. CARRY.

112 & 121 Bellevue Avenue

Not a Branch Store.

I HAVE A FEW

of those upholstered Arm Chairs just made ready for cover. Secure one at once. They are just right.

GEO. NASON,

- 28 THAMES STREET.

I sell all grades of Chase & Sanborn's Coffee and can make the lowest possible price

Quality considered.

JAMES A. EDDY'S

Cash Grocery and Market.

250 THAMES STREET.

ATTENTION, Cash Buyers!

For the next 90 days I will sell my entire stock,

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffees, Spices,

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

IRA E. WILSON,

Centennial Tea Co.,

95 THAMES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

PETER FAERBER,

Manufacturer of High Grade

Carbonated Beverages.

24 Bath Road.

Lenox Soda, Apple Cider, Sarsaparilla, Raspberry, Orange Phosphate, Birch Beer, Ginger Champagne, Tonic Beer, Mineral Waters, Cream Soda.

Sole manufacturer of Hazard's Seven Tonic and Hazard's celebrated Serravallo's Tonic. All which experts pronounce superior to the Imported, and which is sent to all parts of the United States. All goods are manufactured from DISTILLED WATER. Agent for Sparkling Potatoes and English Hop Bitter Ale, non-intoxicating, an article of merit, pure and wholesome.

Henry A. Thorndike

65 & 67 Bridge Street, Newport.

FISH, CLAMS and OYSTERS

AT

WILLIAMSON'S,

100 THAMES STREET.

BARGAIN SALES

Are in Order,

And while the "terrible slaughter" is going on wearing apparel, we shall offer bargains in the necessities of life that are sure to attract the attention of the economical housekeeper. We offer:

50 Dozen "Prairie Rose Brand" California Lemon Oiling Peaches, Bartlett Pears and Golden Apricots, at 12c a can; 3 cans for 50c.

40 Dozen California Choice Ripe Yellow Peaches, full regular size cans, great trade at 15c a can; \$1.50 a dozen.

40 Dozen New York State Bartlett Peaches packed in pure Sugar Syrup, 15c a can, 2 cans for 25c; \$1.45 a dozen.

20 Dozen A. & R. Loggie's Blueberries, the best goods packed, 11c a can, \$1.25 a dozen.

100 Dozen Spring Garden Brazil Tomatoes, (not colored water) but solid packed with rich, ripe red matotes, 9c a can; 3 cans for \$2.90, a dozen.

60 Dozen Chester River Brand Blue June Peas, full cans, standard quality, and extra good value at 15c a can; 3 cans for 25c; \$1.00 a dozen.

50 Dozen Maine Sugar Corn, a good article that cost the packer more than we ask, going at 7c a can; 15c a dozen.

The Boston Grocery

Smith's Building, Broadway.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

Imported Cigars.

Espanola, Democratic, 25c, per box. Henry Clay, Bouquet Royal, 25c, per box. La Industri, Delmonico, 25c, per box. Cortina, Mora & Co., Con. Bonaparte, 50c, per box. Carolina, Occidentales, 25c, per box. Claribel, Camillas, 50c, per box. El Blason, Petit Duc, 50c, per box. Garcia, Perfectos, 25c, per box.

PELEG BRYER & SON

25 & 27 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Fancy Fresh Rhode Island Eggs.

There has been "a drop" in price of Eggs. I can furnish perfectly fresh Rhode Island Eggs at very reasonable prices.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

CALIFORNIA

SLICED PEACHES

IN CANS.

The Peaches for Cream.

PECKHAM & MANCHESTER

US BROADWAY.

NEW CROP

New Orleans Molasses,

35c a gallon

D. E. YOUNG,

130 Thames Street.

The Island Deliveries

—OF THE—

DAILY NEWS

Offer unequalled facilities for the sending of large and small parcels to the RESIDENTS OF NEW TOWN and PORTSMOUTH. Our customers are free to avail themselves of THESE FACILITIES WITHOUT ANY COST to themselves. Matter should be left at the News office before 6 o'clock, and will be delivered to destinations next nightfall. Letters should be enclosed in a government post (recent) stamped envelope, conforming to United States postal laws. Envelopes will be furnished at the office if desired.

T. T. HENMAN, Prop'r.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

Two Ways of Interpreting the Monroe Doctrine.

Shall we ever get through discussing the Monroe doctrine? It does not seem so. Congress now that famous doctrine is being very much talked about. The Senate committee on foreign relations wants the committee to adopt a declaration of the Monroe doctrine that goes much farther than the doctrine which was laid down by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney in the Venezuelan case. It is important to understand the distinction between the two. The doctrine as the Senate committee would have it adopted means that we must resist every attempt of a European power to colonize a part of this hemisphere. In other words, those nations are not to be permitted to acquire new territory in the Americas even by peaceful means. They are not to be allowed to purchase land. In no way whatsoever, whether by peace or by force, are they to be permitted to extend their possessions on these continents. The Cleveland and Olney doctrine does not go nearly so far. It prohibits only acquisition "by force," against the will of the American government from whom the land is taken. In this way a distinct issue has been raised, and it is not only of great interest, but of vast importance. It would be a pretty serious thing for the United States to adopt, in written form, a doctrine which the nations of the earth have not given assent, because adoption of it in the form of a joint resolution of Congress would place it upon the statute books and obligate it to the faith of the nation. It would make it absolutely necessary for us to support that doctrine with our army and navy whenever we felt it to be violated, for only in that way could it be maintained and given effect. If it is put upon the statute books and not enforced, it is not only a dead letter, but a reproach to the nation, placing us in a most humiliating position. Therefore Congress should beware what sort of a doctrine it pledges the national faith to. I know whereof I speak when I say that if Congress passes a joint resolution embracing such a Monroe doctrine as this President Cleveland will refuse to sign it. It is a declaration of force, must have the executive signature, like bills. If Congress wishes to express its opinion upon this subject, it can do so by passing an independent resolution in each of the two houses, not requiring the President's signature. But such a resolution would have only the weight of the opinion of Congress. It would not be binding at all upon the executive, or necessarily commit the nation to the policy declared in it.

A DANGEROUS POLICY. My information as to the position of the President is absolutely trustworthy. Mr. Cleveland thinks a declaration such as the Senate committee propose to make would be highly dangerous. It would commit the nation to a policy which would surely lead to war with some of our nations, and about which we might at any time be forced to war. It would commit us to a policy the virtual meaning of which is sort of protectorate or suzerainty over all other American governments. It would compel us to say to Chili, to Brazil, to Venezuela, to Mexico, and perhaps to Canada also: "You are not independent powers. You own your territory subject to our approval. You cannot dispose of it as you wish. If you sell it or give it to a European power, we shall have to make war on you to force you to back out of the bargain." In the field of the President this would be such a position that the United States would be a vassal state of the United States, which would be out of the world. When did we acquire a right to say that the other independent nations of this hemisphere should or should not do with their own land?

The President does not contend that the original Monroe doctrine did not include such a thing. It did. But the United States government has never given its sanction to this extreme form of the Monroe doctrine, and it is bound by the rule set up by the forefathers of the republic only so far as that rule is constitutional and sound and applicable at the present day.

Now the President denies that cases like the one which would make it imperative necessary for this government to go to war with the very doctrine which the Senate committee now advocates. Suppose Spain were to endeavor to sell Cuba to England or Germany. We would not permit it. It would not be necessary to have a written doctrine on the statute books to induce us to oppose that sale with all our power. We would oppose it because such a transfer would threaten our interests, menace our safety, endanger our supremacy.

NO FURTHER ACQUISITION. But how absurd would be our position, says the President, if we were to adopt such a declaration as that proposed by the Senate committee as a hard and fast rule, applicable to every case, and then Chili were to sell a hundred acres of land to Great Britain for a trading station, or Brazil to receive a money consideration for a tract of land which France wished to have as a possession in Guiana. If we were to do so, we should have to do in every case. Chili and Brazil, as well as England and France, would tell us to get out of their business. The South American nations would ask us when and where we would like to dictate to them.

For the acquisition of territory we are to resist only when it threatens our interests, and it is impossible to lay down a rule for such cases. Every such incident will have to be dealt with according to its merits, and the circumstances surrounding it. To do otherwise and fast rule would not only be impracticable, but also dangerous.

Every time of "no forcible acquisition" is a policy which is a national life and self-protection. That sets up a safe and rational rule for the nation. It is a policy which is to be resisted to step. It is a policy which is to be resisted to step. It is a policy which is to be resisted to step.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE EXPLAINS.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to take action upon the statement made by Lord Darnley covering the America's cup races was held Tuesday, and the following statement was issued:

The evidence given before this committee has been sufficiently obtained, and the committee for the purpose of the committee to make a report to the public to make a statement.

The evidence which had been examined by the committee involved considerable investigation, the committee, after a long and arduous session, has decided to it, it sat with closed

doors, and made every effort to keep the evidence private. In order that, the facts and evidence being published together, the public could see the whole case without the inevitable prejudice for or against either party consequent upon a partial hearing from day to day.

That this purpose has been defeated the public knows—and how. Important papers have been prematurely made public against the will and well understood efforts of the persons in charge of them, who were responsible for the proper discharge of an extremely delicate duty.

In what way a copy of the evidence was obtained the committee does not know, but in its judgment the publication under the well-known circumstances is a disgrace to the journal that made it, and the committee believes that this view can scarcely fail to be that of every respectable member of the community conscious of the existence of an evil of which this is one of the worst instances.

MODERN FASHIONS.

NEW FEATURES IN THIS SEASON'S REEFERS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

The sailor collar with square fronts forming revers is the new feature of this season's reefers. They are fitted with the usual seams in the back, the fronts being loose and seamless. The model is used for costumes of serge, chevrons, etc., as well as for separate jackets. For the latter, plain cloths are preferred for older girls. A stylish coat of brown had the collar light brown silk in leather color, with buttons of the same. For a seaside or mountain garment, red cloth is much used. A jacket of mixed chevrons in light brown, with a skirt to match, makes the most serviceable of costumes for general wear. Serges of all colors are used for the same sort of costume. One of blue had the collar in red cloth, with trimming of blue braid. Wrists of cotton, chevrons, chambray, linens, etc., are worn with these suits.



for older girls. A stylish coat of brown had the collar light brown silk in leather color, with buttons of the same. For a seaside or mountain garment, red cloth is much used. A jacket of mixed chevrons in light brown, with a skirt to match, makes the most serviceable of costumes for general wear. Serges of all colors are used for the same sort of costume. One of blue had the collar in red cloth, with trimming of blue braid. Wrists of cotton, chevrons, chambray, linens, etc., are worn with these suits.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Sidney Woollett returned from New York last night.

—Mr. W. B. Gardner and Mr. H. R. Taber have gone to New York.

—The Postal Telegraph office is in charge of M. J. Murphy in the absence of Manager Lockwood.

—Shirley Hazard has rented for Mrs. Mary E. Drayman her cottage on South Baptist street to Alexander Jennings.

—The funeral of the late Robert G. Benson took place at Grace Church, New York, yesterday. Among the bearers was Mr. Edward N. Taylor.

—Mrs. Dalton E. Young and Mrs. John Gilpin have gone to Boston, Melrose and Wellesley College, intending to spend a few days at the last-named place.

—Rev. Father Tully of St. Mary's and Kelley of St. Joseph's attended the funeral in Fall River yesterday of Mrs. Coffey, mother of Rev. James Coffey of Providence.

—Rev. John G. Nelson will preach again this evening in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. The extra meetings, which have been well attended, will not continue longer. Mr. Nelson will leave for Lynn tomorrow.

—The following additional men drawn for jury duty have been notified to appear at the court house Monday morning next at 9:30 o'clock, to replace on the petit jury those now serving who do not care to serve more than one week: John H. Finn, Soren Morganson, John W. Dunwell, Patrick Canole, Gustave A. Lundgren, John H. Moran, William H. Sherman and Benjamin Waldron.

—William D. Beatty used a snow shovel for a novel purpose, and because of this fact is now lodged in jail at Cranston. His wife annoyed him; hence he deemed it expedient to use the shovel on her head. He was arrested, pleaded guilty and was fined \$15 and costs, amounting in all to \$17.00. He was unable to pay, and was taken to jail to work out fine and costs. It will take him eleven months and two days to meet the bill.

—The tax assessors have organized by electing Mr. Andrew K. Quinn chairman. The chairmanship has almost from time immemorial been given to the member of the board having but one year to serve, and under this rule would have gone to Mr. Robert S. Gash, who declined to accept it. The board and the collector of taxes are preparing for the annual assessment, and the latter is busy making notes of transfers of real estate.

MRS. ASTOR'S DINNER.

Mrs. William Astor gave a dinner party Tuesday evening at her home, Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, New York. Covers were laid for twenty-six. The table was covered with a cloth of Italian lace and red satin, decorated with white orchids and roses. It was set with the famous Astor silver service, including the tall candelabra and small candlesticks. The candles were covered with pink and white satin shades. Mrs. Astor's guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Remondet, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Grazer, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, Mrs. Edward S. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kennecott, Mrs. Burden, Arthur Blight, Perry Belmont, William C. Whitney and J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, in whose honor the dinner was given.

Mrs. Astor will give a reception on Monday afternoon, and on February 3 will give a ball. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will send out cards for a dance on February 10.

ON THE CLIFFS AT NEWPORT.

I stand upon the cliffs alone,
With only stars for light,
While ocean's mournful monotone
With sighs fills the night,
And far across the circling shore
Is ever tossed wave
Back to its source doth evermore
A pathway seem to crave.

I stand upon the cliffs alone,
With only moon's light,
While memory's remorseful moan
Makes sad my spirit's night,
And fast upon the circling past
From my unbidden breast
I ever bailed, strive to cast
My causes of grief.

I stand upon the cliffs again,
Bathed now in floods of light,
Still are the ocean's sobs of pain
And realness of night,
And far along the circling shore
And on its placid breast
The weary waves, disturbed no more,
Sway peacefully at rest;
And lo! upon the sun's broad ray
By glowing paths arise
The stars in spray, and just away,
Drawn upward to the skies!

And now I stand on cliff of thought
By revelation blest:
As once again by nature taught
The unfailing source of rest,
I dare my heart to God's light clear,
And lo! a path is given
For every tear to disappear—
Drawn upward to heaven!

—W. S. Thurston.

FANCIES.

Hazel—Say, haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?
Mabel—Too long. He hasn't got a cent left.—(Tut-tut.)

She—Does my new dress give me a good fit?
He—I think it will when you see it in the glass.—(Detroit Free Press.)

"There are some things in this world I don't understand," said Bobby. "One of them is why small boys have such little stomachs and such large appetites."—[Harper's Bazar.]

"Say, old man, if you'll lend me \$5 I'll be under everlasting obligations to you."
"Not on your life. If you will cut the obligation down to a week I'll consider the proposition."—[New York World.]

Jones—I've just been doing something that always makes me feel cheap.
Smith—What is that?
Jones—Comparing my salary with what I think it ought to be.—[Brooklyn Life.]

"Mr. Brownly was an excellent dancer. He was the lightest man on his feet at the shore," said Miss Wiggins.
"So I heard. Somebody said he danced as if he had a cork leg," observed Jowley, jealously.—[Harper's Bazar.]

"You don't have a professional poet in your system of government," remarked the English statesman to Emperor William.
"No," was the reply. "When I want anything done well I do it myself. Somehow the critics seem to think better of an emperor's poetry than they do of other kinds."—(Washington Star.)

He—They say she is very generous to the poor.
She—Yes, and always trying to do something to amuse them.

He—Indeed?
She—Yes, she gets up dances and all that sort of thing for them. This winter, I understand, she is going to give them a snow ball.—[New York World.]

PERSONALS.

...Miss Louisa Aldrich-Blake is the first woman to receive the degree of master of surgery from London University.

...Alfred Austin, the new poet laureate of England, is entitled to draw the accumulation of salary due to the position since Tennyson's death in 1892.

...Colonel C. F. Crocker of San Francisco will pay the expenses of the Lick Observatory expedition to Japan, to observe the eclipse of the sun, next summer.

...In view of the active interest Secretary Olney takes in the Red Cross work of Clara Barton, it is interesting to note that they are both natives of Oxford, Mass.

...Prince Sergius Wolonsky of Russia will be guest of Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, while he is delivering a course of lectures on Russian literature and history before the Lowell Institute next month.

...Recorder John W. Goff of New York has accepted the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Massachusetts to lecture on the "Life and Times of Robert Emmet," at Music Hall, Boston, on the evening of Emmet's birthday, March 4 next.

...The widow of the famous John Morrissey, now seventy years old, is reported to be living in destitute circumstances in New York. She is both blind and paralyzed. Morrissey was supposed to have left an ample fortune. When his estate was settled, however, nothing remained for the widow.

...Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska says he is a descendant of that Thorstein, son of Eric the Red of Scandinavia, who is said to have made an expedition to Vinland (New England) in 1005. At a later period the family settled in England, and one of its members was Thurston, twenty-eighth Archbishop of York.

...A Cincinnati despatch says Mine Modjeska was unable to fill her engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre Monday night, owing to illness. Her trouble is inflammation of the veins of the neck and swelling of the left arm. Very hard work recently is assigned as the cause of her illness, which the physicians say is serious.

...Lord Sholto Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, who married a concert singer named Moorey in San Francisco, has been managing a barn-storming expedition in California. The other night he found fault with the music of a country orchestra which was trying to harmonize with his wife's singing. The orchestra leader called Sholto uncles and struck him. The police interfered. Now it is said that Sholto's father is coming to America after his son.

INSTRUCTION.

F. M. Sisson,
Teacher of Penmanship and Bookkeeping,
31 HOWARD STREET.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
(Organist and Assistant Director Central Congregational Church, Providence.)

PRIVATE TUTOR,
Piano Instruction and Accompanying,
1 School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

HARRY K. HOWARD,
(Pupil of Emil Mollenhant, Boston),
TEACHER OF VIOLIN,
7 EXTENSION STREET.

Agency for Newport Band, Mr. W. H. Apelles, Leader.

PROV. L. LOUIS OF HOSKIN,
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cents for the first insertion and 25 cents for each
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half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all ad-
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their immediate business, and are guaranteed but are
not to be used in a week, but are allowed twenty-five
changes a year. Electrotypes should be of solid
metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to
the press.

PRINTING.
The News has six stone presses and has a large
and well-appointed job printing office. All orders
for work in this department will be promptly filled
and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1894.

THE SENATORIAL DISGRACE.

And so it appears that the non-action
of the Senate concerning the great questions
which involve our highest property as a na-
tion, and possibly the peace of the world, is
of set purpose a political expedient. In
other words, the men responsible for the delay
are playing a game of partisan politics, regard-
less of all other results than those bearing on
their own selfish interests, and of the fraction
of the American people whom they nominally
represent.

The questions which should be acted upon
are so important that the President asked
Congress to force its usual holiday recess,
and the request was so reasonable in view of
pending issues that the President's wish met
with instant approval by Congress and the
country. Bills and resolutions designed to
meet the pressing emergencies were framed
and quickly adopted in the House of
Representatives. They were then passed over
to the Senate, where they are made
a football of certain members, and kicked
about from one to another, to the country's
amazement and to the discredit of the whole
body. In the meantime, as Congress does
nothing in the way of relief, the administration
proceeds in the matter of bonds and for-
eign relations as best it can, under laws and
regulations not at all adapted to present con-
ditions.

It is now known that these peculiar pranks
of the obstructionists are for the sole purpose
of discrediting the Republican party before
the country. That party made the great mis-
take of re-organizing the Senate's committees,
and thus becoming voluntarily responsible
for the outcome, through a com-
promise with the free-silver faction,
and they could not have done it without. The
price paid to the silver men was a majority
of the committee on finance, and it is that ma-
jority which is at the bottom of all the trouble.
Jones, Teller and company will allow nothing
to be done without a virtual free-silver attach-
ment, or a promise which will answer the same
purpose in the future. It is said that they
hope to so embarrass and discredit the Re-
publican party before the country as to make
it impossible to carry the next election with-
out the co-operation of the sixteen-to-one
crowd, and that is to be given only on con-
dition that the party in its platform or nomi-
nations stand assuredly for their cause.

The case differs from that told of Nero,
"who fiddled while Rome was burning," in
the fact that Nero may not have kindled the
fire with his own hands, while these men set
out deliberately in their mission of destruc-
tion, and are already laughing at the prospect
of success. Every able issue which is now
brought forward is for the purpose of delay,
and every day's delay is believed by these ar-
chitects of ruin to be threatening Republican
supremacy to the extent of bringing the
whole party to their feet.

It is no wonder the country is disgusted
with its highest legislative body, which is
bound and loyally to the cause of free
silver coinage. When the two United States
Senators take their seats the controlling forces of
the Republican party will be to longer, more or
less directly, the silver-miner owners and
their representatives, though it is well known
that a vast majority of Republican voters are
on the other side. The time has already come
when the party leaders should declare them-
selves on this subject, but they appear to be
just now a timid lot.

SPREADING EVIL OF ONE'S HOME.

The New London Day has these good words
to say for its city: "There is good ground in
the opinion of business men within and
without New London, for predicting a new
era of prosperity for this city, and that it
is close at hand. There has been a great
deal of attention directed to New London
recently by business men from various sec-
tions of the country, and these men want
to secure good sites by the water should be
time in making up their minds what they
are to come here or not."

This is quite in contrast with many of the
reports sent out from Newport, whose author-
persists in writing a down. One of them last
week speaks of our people as in "distress"
and suffering severely for the necessities of
life. Were all these stories true, the Red
Cross Society should establish a kitchen for
without delay.

HELP AND FREE SILVER.

The Senate is now the evil genius of
Speaker Reed. It is said that his special
dread is the passage of the free-silver
bill by the Senate. He has studiously
avoided committing himself on the
silver question by word or deed, as he
counts upon material help from the free-
silver sections of the West. Therefore
he desires to have the impression exist in
those sections that he is not unfriendly to
the white metal. The Washington corre-
spondent of the Baltimore Herald says that
should the Senate send a free-silver meas-
ure to the House the Speaker could no
longer conceal his real attitude, and ad-
vise

Reed would be compelled to compass
his defeat or sacrifice the bone and sinew of
his Presidential support—the gold-stand-
ard and Republicans of the East. In the
event of the passage of a silver bill by
the Senate, the pro-silver Republicans of
the House are determined to make an
aggressive fight for it there. They will
show up in much greater force than they
did on the vote on the bond bill. Then
many of them were influenced to forego vot-
ing their principles for the time being, for
the good of the party, as the Speaker per-
suaded them. Now the silver Republicans of
the House are, to use a homely but expressive
phrase, ready to kick themselves for having
been deluded, as they now contend, into help-
ing the gold bugs.

If the new Spanish commander in Cuba en-
ters upon a campaign of savagery, he is likely
to find it a game at which both sides can play.
The Cubans at best are inclined that way, and
will give as well as take. Their present meth-
ods are not according to the rules of civilized
warfare, even if such a thing can exist, and it
will be folly to provoke them to greater vir-
tuefulness and barbarity. War at best is
cruel, and no better than legalized savagery.
Turkey and Spain almost alone in this age
are disinclined to lighten its burdens and
mitigate its horrors.

Some of the foreign magistrates are still dis-
satisfied with the Monroe doctrine. This is
very natural. It was not proclaimed by the
President whose name it bears, for their ex-
pected to cause European governments to
step with joy. It stands for something, how-
ever, that all the world will respect and
honor. If kept free from sensational and de-
magogical attachments and interpretations.

Justice Field denies that he is about to re-
sign. It is a pity that he should have come to
such a conclusion, for at his advanced age he
cannot be expected to do the full work of a
justice of the Supreme Court of the United
States. He is seventy-nine years old, and
whether he works or plays his salary is con-
tinued.

The silver men propose to have a party of
their own, unless one or the other of the old
parties fails into line and presents a platform
and candidates to their liking. This compli-
cates the situation immensely, and with this
understanding the next Presidential election is
nobody's victory in advance.

President Cleveland says you cannot always
believe the newspapers. That is very true,
but it is scarcely proper to say that the politi-
cians can never be believed. And yet that is
one of the comments made on the original
statement.

It is said the bicycle makers have arranged
to keep up prices for another year. They are
in the business for what it is worth, and ap-
pear to have no fear of the Japanese twelve-
dollar wheels before their eyes.

It is a little odd that Congressman Barrett's
impeachment resolution directed against An-
drew Bayard should be so soon forgot-
ten. Bayard appears to be all right, but later
advice says nothing of Barrett.

New Jersey has her first Republican gov-
ernor for thirty years. Judging from the cor-
ruption unearthed last year, it was time for a
change.

Venezuela appears to be more anxious for
war than either the United States or England.
A bantam rooster is always ready for a fight.

The General Assembly starts out well. If
it kept up to the standard of a business ses-
sion, it will win universal applause.

The new gas, acetylene, seems to be a dan-
gerous thing to fool with, judging by the re-
cent disasters at New Haven.

It looks as though the Foraker and Cox
Republicans of Ohio are about to lynch the
McKinley boom.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY.

The death of Prince Henry of Batten-
berg in Africa will cause an entire cessa-
tion of court gayeties in London during the
coming season. His loss will be a severe
blow to the Princess Beatrice, whose mar-
riage was a genuine love match, and to the
queen, with whom he was a great favor-
ite.

It seems strange that both of the princes
with whom fate has linked Beatrice's name
should have perished in Africa. The young
prince imperial was recognized as an aspirant
for her hand. His melancholy end is one
of the tragedies of modern history, and
now the successful suitor, her husband,
and the father of their children, lies dead of
malaria fever while on the way to serve against
the Africans. Verily, the toll of royal
lives claimed by the Dark Continent is
a heavy one. At the time of his
departure it was stated that the princess
felt a foreboding of coming evil, a premon-
ition that young Prince Louis's fate awaited
Prince Henry in the southern hemisphere.
But he was not even allowed the glory of
a soldier's death upon the field of battle,
but succumbed to fever, lying in inglorious
inactivity. It is a melancholy story. Will
the English learn a lesson from it? Will
they not be thrown away after all?—New
York Mail and Express.

SHORT-WAISTS.

The dear old readers of the Bazar who
have entreated it to "keep short-waists in fash-
ion," forgetting that the Bazar merely chron-
icles the fashion, without making them, may
possess their minds in peace. The large
shops are already displaying on their coun-
ters new cotton waists for the spring and
summer of 1894. One great retail store is
known to have bought sixty-five hundred
waists of a single favorite cut, with probably
twice as many more of other styles.

Waists, silk gingham, zephyr, grass-green,
hazle and purple, are the fabrics of these
popular garments, and they are in solid
grounds of quaint colors, or dotted, or else in
checks and stripes. The china daisy-waists
that women of fashion adopted last
year, the designs like fan-folds, are
occasionally seen. Those with
bill around strewn with roses were lovely
last summer, with light-colored skirts. To-
day, both, but the latter with black skirts.
Turned-down collars of linen or of the fabric
of the skirt will rival the standing collar, and
the cuffs are cut to match. Fern
Bazar hat-ties, English hollard and
the familiar grass-green, will be more useful
for short-waists even than last year. They are
polished-looking, are capable of being sim-
ple, if well made, do not show soil, and are
generally becoming. The new grass-green
has stripes of color woven in, or else there
is an all-over design of flowers embroidered
in white, cream-colored, or in colors, or else
the designs applied from their embroidery.
—Hartner's Bazar.

WE ARE BECOMING A SETTLED PEOPLE.

Americans Seem to be Less Disposed to
Rove from Home.

The propensity of the American people to
move from one place to another and from one
state to another has often been the occasion
of remark. It has had its good and bad
results. It has undoubtedly added to the
settlement and development of
new neighborhoods, but it has also been the
cause of the loss of much individual energy,
as something of what had been won in the
old home had to be sacrificed when "stakes
were pulled up" and a new home sought.

In an article in the Political Science Quar-
terly, Professor Wilcox of Cornell Univer-
sity tries to show from the national census fig-
ures for 1890 that this interstate migration is de-
creasing, and from a few state census returns
that interstate and town migration is de-
creasing also.

The size of interstate migration is much
greater even than is generally believed. To
show its proportions, Professor Wilcox com-
piled the following table from the last five
decennial censuses:

Native-born Living-out- Per-
centage cent.

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1860 1,225,778 4,435,111 23.4

1870 1,225,778 4,435,111 23.4

1880 1,225,778 4,435,111 23.4

1890 1,225,778 4,435,111 23.4

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BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNITED PRESS.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

CRUSADE OF MOSLEM FANATICISM.

Situation in Armenia Described in a Letter from a Bostonian.

Boston, Jan. 23.—The following letter, written by a Bostonian in Constantinople, has been received here. The writer characterizes the situation in Turkey as the crusade of Moslem fanaticism. Private letters, he says, which are coming to the many thousands of Armenians from the interior who are temporarily in Constantinople, and whose families are in the provinces, the reports of fugitives and travelers who were in the principal places of massacre, and the more detailed communications of foreign eye-witnesses who write from personal observation and inquiry, together present scenes of carnage, spoliation, fanaticism and lust which appal the stoutest heart. Five hundred square miles of territory—a beautiful and diversified country—have been swept with a beam of destruction. In many cases individual Armenian families, and in some cases the entire inhabitants of Armenian villages and towns, anticipating by some days the storm of wrath about to burst upon their heads, gathered together such money and jewels as could be found, and by payment of the same to their Turkish and Kurdish neighbors secured from their solemn promises of protection; but alas! these people also suffered either death or the loss of all their goods.

But, passing by the unprovoked and pitiless slaughter of from twenty-five to forty thousand Armenians, largely the well-to-do, capable men, the merciless plundering of the Armenian shops, stores and houses, and the multitudes of Christian girls and married women, whose husbands have been slain, in utter beggary and despair, have been reduced. And this is the situation in which Christian Europe, and especially England, in spite of the treaty of Berlin, in spite of the Cyprus convention, and in spite of the recent labored scheme of reforms, leave their Armenian fellow Christians. Is it not a most gross betrayal?

A veritable crusade of Mohammedan fanaticism rules the hour. The Kurds and Circassians are tolerably suited with plunder, but the Turks in various provinces, with Saracenic cruelty, are compelling the wretched survivors to accept the hated religion of their murderous oppressors. Eleven Protestant preachers in the region of Harpoot, one pastor in Arabkir, one pastor in Shivas, several priests and many Armenian Christians—men and women—have been distinctly chosen death rather than Islam, and have been mercilessly slain. Multitudes of other Armenian Christians, however, have been so entirely terrorized that they have professed themselves Mohammedans in order to save their lives. Subsequently Christian Europe would deliver them from the dreadful yoke of Mohammedanism. Thus whole villages and towns and whole Christian quarters in cities have been driven, like helpless sheep, into the Moslem fold.

Does any government in Europe, does the emperor of Germany, does the President of the United States, doubt the correctness of the reports from Turkey published in the English and American press? If so, let them demand information from their own diplomatic representatives. There are multitudes of witnesses other than the lying Turkish officials. In fact, the very land groans, and not a thousandth part of the horrible details has been told. The blood of thousands, the present unspoken sufferings of tens of thousands, the cries of multitudes who, in the garb of Moslems, are calling on Jesus in secret despair, the agony of fear throughout the land, and finally, the tears and torture of helpless women continually and brutally outraged—all these are witnesses which appeal to heaven, and will yet make the heads of quibblers hang in remorse and shame.

ANIMALS' CHANGE OF COLOR IN COLD COUNTRIES.

As winter approaches and the green of summer is replaced by snow and ice, a peculiar change occurs among certain animals. At the first hint of cold they begin to assume a different color: that of gray and lighter hues appear in the somber black or dark coat of summer, and soon the animal is mottled with dark and white patches, finally becoming a pure white that is at once a protection, rendering it almost invisible on the snow. Before the change was understood it was supposed that the animals were distinct forms: one white and the other dark. But it is now well known that a number of animals change their color with the regularity of the seasons, says the Philadelphia Times.

One of the most interesting examples is the hare, several of which are known to assume a winter pelage, the most familiar being the varying hare and the Arctic hare. The latter, in summer, when it would in a winter coat present a marked and striking contrast to its surroundings, is on its upper side black and a light brownish yellow; the tips of the upper portions of the tail and the tips of the ears black. This color is retained all through the summer, but at the approach of the cold season the pelage begins to fade and gradually becomes white, with the exception of the tips of the ears, which remain black.

This wonderful changeable hare is found in the Alps, Ireland and Scotland, and in the Arctic regions of Asia. In many of the Arctic expeditions it has been of the greatest service to the men, as it is almost of frequent use. The voyagers of the Vega often relied upon the little animals in time of need and when food was scarce.

In America, in the far north, we have the same hare, but a larger and finer animal, known as the polar or glacier hare. The American hare ranges from the north to the middle portions of the country, and in regions away from the extreme north changes only slightly or imperfectly. As the cold comes on, its dark coat fades to a lighter hue, becoming pronounced in summer again.

The protection afforded these animals in the far north is almost perfect, as it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the snow. When they run they seem to be swallowed up in the field of white.

The principal four-footed enemy of the white hare is the Arctic fox, that is endowed with a similar power. It is one of the smallest foxes known, and certainly one of the most beautiful. In summer, when the ground is bare or covered with verdure, the little animal has a silky fur, bluish or brownish gray. This lasts until the snow comes, when the coat gradually changes. The hair becomes longer and thicker, especially on the tail and feet, which are densely furred, and by midwinter, or before, it is pure white without a suspicion of its summer hue.

If the winter and summer pelage be contrasted, it will hardly seem possible that they represent the same animal. The fox is a cunning and intelligent creature, as all Arctic travelers have discovered. It is an inveterate

thief, stealing for the pleasure of stealing, taking from the Vega explorers not only food, but knives, forks, ammunition, socks, shoes, and clothing. When the men sleep they would crawl under the robes and nose them, and if these awake held their breath, pretending to be dead, the foxes would begin to nibble them, and when frightened off would crawl away a hat, mittens, or anything that came in the way. If followed, one of the foxes would go on guard while the others buried the stolen goods.

The ermine, whose fur has become fashionable again, is a familiar example of this remarkable change in color. It is common in all the northern countries and in our own country down to the Southern States, a most destructive little creature, killing chickens, birds, and various animals, often simply for amusement. An ermine has been observed watching a bird, placing itself beneath an inviting roost, when the bird alighted it sprang at it, clinging to it, although carried a long distance into the air.

Some curious experiments have been tried with this little animal. Four or five were caught one summer in the north, and found to have rich coats of a mahogany brown color. Two were sent to some one in the Southern States, while the remainder were kept where the cold winter prevailed. Those in the north began to change as the leaves disappeared, the strange painting of nature gradually going on until the animals, with the exception of the tip of the tail, were pure white. Correspondence had been kept up with those having the other ermines in charge, but in vain they looked for the winter change. The animals retained their mahogany colored coat during the winter, showing conclusively that the change is produced by the cold, and is a wise provision of nature, rendering the animals almost invisible to their enemies.

There is another reason given for the change—a wise provision of nature to protect the ermine from the cold. Animals with black or dark colored fur radiate internal heat more effectively than those of lighter colors; so the ermine in its white coat absorbs the rays of the sun, radiating but little; thus the change becomes an important factor in the preservation of the heat supply. In their movements these animals and their allies resemble serpents, and the actions of an ermine stealing along with sinuous motion over the snow is very suggestive. (Philadelphia Times.)

MRS. CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION.

Pretty Girls to Assist, and a Host of Gaiety.

Mrs. Cleveland's reception Saturday afternoon brought together a company which seemed to include every lady prominent in official or resident circles. The particular charm which Mrs. Cleveland's presence has always exerted among women—those who know her well or those who know her only slightly—was never more manifest than upon this occasion, when it was possible for nearly every one present to exchange more than the words of an ordinary greeting, and after this was over to watch for as long as they liked the hostess receiving others. At none of the other ceremonious occasions at the White House is this ever possible, and to say that every advantage was taken only tells the story of the intense enjoyment of hundreds of the guests. The rooms may have been beautifully decorated, the Marine Band may have played its most entrancing music, but for the majority of those present these details were trifling in comparison with the pleasure of talking with and watching Mrs. Cleveland. There were beautiful quantities of flowers put about in their accustomed places. There was now and then above the buzz of conversation sweet music floating through the house, and substantial tastes and delicate ones were gratified in the generous hospitality of the state dining room, where there was an abundance of servants to wait upon the guests.

Mrs. Cleveland received in the east room, where a barricade of chairs and sofas outlined a path to her, manned here and there by stalwart but smiling policemen. Mrs. Cleveland looked very handsome in a gown of white and purple striped silk, which had a vest of lace edged with puffs of light green velvet. Colonel Wilson presented the guests to her, and outside of the employees of the mansion and the officers was the only man in evidence. Even the wife of the Chinese minister, Mrs. Yang, bravely dispensed with her interpreter at the door, and presented herself alone to Mrs. Cleveland. So many friends were, however, anxious to pay their respects to her that during her stay she was continually surrounded.

Mrs. Cleveland's assistants were a number of young ladies, who were assigned in groups to the different rooms. They carried out her suggestion to speak with the strangers among the guests, and to endeavor to contribute in some way to the pleasure of those who were in their vicinity. All of them were daintily dressed in the freshest gowns, and each group presented a picture of feminine loveliness, representing nearly every section of the country. Miss Stevenson, the eldest daughter of the Vice President, who is one of the handsomest girls in Washington this winter, has in her manner as well as her looks much of the gracefulness and charm of Mrs. Cleveland, whom she is thought by many to resemble. She was in the group of young ladies in the east room, and was daintily gowned in blue satin, with trimmings of pink velvet, and a blue ribbon on the neck. With her were Miss Scott, another handsome and popular girl, who wore a gown of white satin, with a light blue Quince coat of light brocade, with elton and lace in the soft vest front; Miss Cockrell, another charming young lady, in white wool, trimmed with white satin; Miss Root, yellow spangled cotton; Miss Tracy, light silk, with elton and lace; Miss Pitts, Miss Peterson, Miss Ruth Harlan, Miss Train and Miss Newlands.

In the green room, Miss Jane Fuller, who wore white tulle and Valenciennes lace; Miss Julia Scott, in pink brocade satin, with an exquisite lace yoke; Miss Ramsey, in blue elton; Miss Harlan, in light blue moire; the jacket, under having elton and violet velvet trimmings; Miss Helen, Miss Perry, Miss Rockwell, Miss Gordon and Miss Corral did the honors.

In the blue room, Miss Harmon, who wore a most becoming gown of Dresden silk, which had this in it matching her rosy cheeks; Miss Letitia Stevenson, in pale blue satin, prettily disguised with Valenciennes lace and elton; Miss Florence Bryant of New York, prettily gowned in white elton and satin; Miss Helen Patten, Miss Stratton, Miss Mary Condit Smith and Miss Philip were stationed.

In the red room, Mrs. Cleveland's hand-some young guest, Miss Woodward of New York, was doing the honors. Her gown was of blue and pink satin, with a tucker and trim of Valenciennes lace and tulle. With her were Miss Alice Wilson, in white satin, with a bodice of elton, striped with gold embroidery lace, and sleeves of puffed elton; Miss Miles, Miss Bryant, in white elton; Miss Barney, in white lace, with pale green velvet bowers; Miss Nott, Miss Conant, Miss Anderson and Miss Barnett.

Two pretty babies, one in blue and one in yellow—Ruth and Esther—peeped through the banisters at the top of the west staircase, watching the scene, and for many of the guests made one of the most important features of it. (Washington Star.)

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

National Convention of Suffragists at Washington.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembled in Washington today. This is expected to be one of the largest as well as one of the most representative gatherings of political equality advocates ever held in the country. Thirty presidents of state societies will be in attendance, and large delegations from each state are expected.

Tuesday morning, January 23, a hearing will probably be had before the Senate and House committees. A resolution will be submitted asking for an amendment to the United States constitution, to allow women to vote. It will be introduced as the sixteenth amendment, and if Congress will pass it, it will be submitted to the several states for ratification, a majority of three fourths being necessary. Miss Anthony says that the intention is to go to the Republicans.

The greatest event the women will have to rejoice over is the admission of Utah into the political Union, and into the suffrage union, for it makes the third state in which the little adjective "male" does not appear in the suffrage clause of the constitution. A jubilee celebration of Utah's admission will be one of the convention's sittings.



Susan B. Anthony.

The annual address of the president will be given Tuesday evening. Clara B. Colby will speak on "The Philosophy of Woman Suffrage." Rev. Anna Howard Shaw will give an address on "Welcome to Utah," and Utah's representatives will respond. Saturday will have a parliament of methods, and reports from the field. In the evening Rev. Anna C. Spencer will discuss "The Relation of Wage-Earning Women to Modern Industrial Problems." The same woman will preach Sunday. Monday will be given up to reports and the election of officers. In the evening addresses will be made by May Stockings Knapp, Elizabeth Burritt Curtis, Harriet May Mills and Virginia D. Young. Tuesday, the last day, one of the leading addresses will be made by Emma Smith De Voe, on "The Liberty of the Mother Means the Liberty of the Race."

The sittings will be held in the Church of Our Father. Among the subjects that will

rise to cause some discussion is expected to be the "woman's Bible," which some Christian women declare is as bad an attack on the Bible as anything written by Thomas Paine. The editors of this woman's Bible are suffragists, and a number of Christian suffragists, it is said, will present a protest against making the suffrage movement the purveyor of infidelity. Among the leading suffragists who believe the woman's Bible an unfortunate thing is Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, president of the national Christian League for the promotion of social purity. The Christian suffragists are said to view with alarm the ascendancy of skepticism in the suffrage movement. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been a free thinker all her life, rejecting the divinity of Christ, etc. Miss Anthony, the president, is also a liberal, and Mrs. Mary Joslyn Gage, one of the pioneers in the movement, is an infidel of most pronounced views. She has just published a book entitled "Woman, Church and State," in which the claims of religion are cautiously handled.



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PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS

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SUNDAY AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

On the British island of Trinidad the forts are being repaired and the militia are being drilled in the method of handling the new heavy guns.

In the name of the people of Venezuela, this government is asked to fortify Annacuro, Congrejos and Cutum, on the frontier, in order to be ready for war if arbitration fails. The moral object of increasing the military strength would be to unite the country, it is argued, and command the respect of President Crespo's bitterest enemies.

The English plan is believed to be to fortify the disputed territory while the American commission is investigating, and if its report is adverse to Great Britain, to be prepared to hold it forcibly.

Ex-President Blanco denies that there is a conspiracy against Venezuela. He pronounces the story of it the work of enemies at a time when all Venezuelans owe their support to President Crespo against a common enemy.

The news of the proposed adoption and definition of the Monroe doctrine by the United States congress has aroused great enthusiasm here.

Morning's News.

DICTATORS UNKNOWN.

Minister Objects to Certain Remarks by Depew.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Salvador, minister from Brazil to the United States, in a communication to the United States Post, with reference to Mr. Depew's speech before the New York Bar Association, writes as follows:

Mr. Depew's fears that Venezuela would be willing to sell a portion of her territory seems to carry him to the conclusion that a protectorate of the United States of America over its Latin American neighbors would be indispensable. As to this point, Mr. Depew is informed as in regard to the disposal of property in the South American republics from his ignorance of the condition of the Latin-American republics and the argument that the United States should keep such nations in good faith toward the European powers is not a sound basis for the protectorate of the United States of America over its Latin American neighbors.

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RACING WITH FIRE.

One September morning in the year 1870 a northern Wisconsin pioneer named James Landworth turned out of bed to find the smell of smoke heavy in the air, and he was not long in realizing that a dense conflagration was raging in the dense forest to the west of him.

Had his family been at home he would have gathered up what he could and sought a safer spot, but, being alone, he determined to hold on as long as possible and save what he could. By noonday great clouds of smoke settled down on everything, making it dangerous for even one familiar with the locality to wander far from home, every object taking on a strange look to naked one's steps.

The farmer had a cow and several head of young stock, and these were suffering so terribly from the smoke that he turned them loose Saturday afternoon to care for themselves. They started off in the direction of the village, but probably perished in company with hundreds of other domestic animals. Landworth's wife had been without water for a week, and his only resource was a small creek about 40 rods from the house. By digging a hole in the bed of the stream about a barrel of water would collect during the day, and this he was using for drinking and cooking purposes.

Just before dark that night Landworth's yard was almost overrun with rabbits, woodchucks, coons and other small animals, while more than 100 squirrels were to be seen about the house and barns. The animals moved about in a stupid way, blinded by the smoke, and would hardly move away when approached.

There was no sleep for the farmer that night. It was as much as he could do to breathe the smoke, creeping in and filling the house until his lamp could scarcely be seen across the room. Soon after midnight he ascertained that the wind had changed and freshened, and in an hour more he could hear the hoarse roar of the fire and the terrible crashings of the giant trees as they toppled over.

Between his place and the fire was a swamp nearly half a mile across, and he had great hopes that this would act as a guard to prevent the farther spreading of the flames. In one sense it did. The fire did not sweep across it, but ate its way around it, and the wind seemed to fan the flames each way, and when the farmer's clock marked the hour of 6 next morning the smoke was so dense and the roar of the fire so loud that he decided to leave.

Having little money to care for and being poor in household goods, he decided to make the attempt to save some of the bedding. Taking some small articles, as photographs, a small picture or two, the family Bible and his faithful clock, Landworth placed them on a feather tick, wrapped this up in a blanket and was ready to go.

As he stood at his door peering this way and that, a great flame suddenly shot up from his barn and haystacks. As he returned for his bundle, thousands of sparks and scores of burning twigs and branches swept in at the open door, and he leaped out and ran for his life. There was a wagon road from Landworth's place to the village, and he sought this means of escape. Behind him were the roaring flames, sweeping everything before them and traveling so fast that he had to strain every nerve to keep ahead.

When the fire met with an open space or a small swamp, its speed was checked for a moment, and the farmer could get clear of the flying sparks. But no obstacle could long stop the progress of the flames. What they could not burn they would leap over until they caught a mass of grass or a heap of leaves, and in a moment the fire was eating each way and progressing forward nearly as fast as a man could run.

Almost stifled, his throat parched that he could not swallow, and his lungs feeling as if a knife was at work there, Landworth stumbled forward, scarcely hoping to make his escape. What he expected soon occurred. The flames, which had been sweeping down from another direction, suddenly jumped across the road in front of him, half a dozen trees flaming up at once. Behind was the main fire, to the right was a solid sheet of flames, and the only avenue of escape was to plunge into the woods, already taking fire, on the left side.

It was now a race for life, with the chances against escape. Turning to the left, the farmer hoped that by making a sharp run for it he might head off the fire, turn its path and again reach the road. He had almost accomplished this object, when he encountered a "swale" of considerable extent and found that he must turn toward the main fire and endeavor to work around the "swale" before the flames should reach it.

Sparks and cinders were flying all around him. The ground was covered with dry leaves, the wind sweeping through the trees in gusts, and several times Landworth had to leap over the running flames. In one of his leaps he tripped and fell, plunging headlong into soft mud and water.

This was his most fortunate occurrence for him, as his clothing had already been scorched by the flames. He ran forward at his greatest speed, hearing the fire roaring on all sides, and when he reached the end of the marsh the flames were only a few rods away, the heat blistering his cheek as he passed around the swamp and struck the high ground.

In turning and twisting and bewildered by the smoke, he had lost all knowledge of the country, and now ran forward with but the one idea of keeping in advance of the fire. As the forest was here more open, and the leaves had been well cleaned off by the wind, he was not so closely pressed. Almost every moment he ran across wild animals all fleeing for a place of safety and losing their fear of man in the general desire to escape the more relentless for pressing on behind.

At length Landworth passed beyond the rear of the flames and felt that he had escaped the fate which had for a time seemed certain. Falling into holes, stumbling over logs, he pushed on and was at length clear of the woods. He had to pick his way, making detours where the fences were blazing, and at last arrived in a cleared space to find himself in a mixed crowd of human beings, cattle, horses, dogs, deer, bears and wolves. Of 60 houses composing the village not one was left, and though the flames could not reach the people, sparks and cinders fell upon them for hours, and they had to use every exertion to prevent the clothes being burned off their backs. LEUTENANT TRIGG.

Fighting Gold Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—About 100 silver men were present at yesterday's conference under the auspices of the American Bi-Metallist League. General A. J. Warner presided, and in calling the conference to order said that the time had come for action. There was no hope of winning the fight in detachments, inside organizations being controlled by gold standard men. "Gold," he said, "was written on the walls of the inner temples of both old parties, and it could be obliterated only by tearing down the walls. The fight must begin now and continue until election day next November. Silver men must get together, as the gold men are together. The silver men were not antagonizing Republicans, Democrats or Populists; they were fighting the gold men."

To Shut Cleveland Out.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—The Commercial Gazette says that President Robinson of the Cleveland Baseball club has about concluded arrangements with Chris Von der Ahe by which the St. Louis franchise and club will be sold outright to the Cleveland management, the latter's team transferred to St. Louis, leaving Cleveland out of the league and making room for Detroit to get in.

Dynamite and Death.

HARTFORD, Jan. 23.—Lawrence Molis, a laborer, tried to throw a stick of dynamite at a fire at Tixlers' station yesterday. The dynamite exploded, the powder ignited, and Molis was instantly killed. Six other workmen were badly injured, and many of them may die.

Jameson on the Sea.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 23.—Dr. Jameson and his officers, from Pretoria, arrived here on a train and were forthwith escorted on board the transport Victoria, which sailed for England.

Lacks Support.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—It is believed that the government has already abandoned the idea of introducing a special measure to increase the navy, finding that there is no likelihood of support for it.

New England Briefs.

The White Rose Manufacturing company, Providence, assigned. Liabilities about \$1000.

The state of Connecticut may prosecute the owners of the New Haven factory where the explosion occurred.

The Brookline (Mass.) Baptist church voted to call Rev. William M. Lawrence of the Second Baptist church, Chicago, to its pastorate.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the High Street Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., was observed yesterday.

John and Ella Butts entered suit at Providence against the Union Railroad company for \$25,000 damages for injuries received last December.

George Beckett, assistant paymaster, has been appointed one of the civil service commissioners in Lynn, Mass., taking the place left vacant by the death of Alfred A. Mower.

The Harvard varsity crew has commenced its regular system of indoor work, and the present routine will be maintained until the weather allows the crew to get on the river.

Frederick W. Leeman was arrested at Lawrence, Mass., charged with complicity in extensive wool stealing operations at Knickerbocker's mills. In all, 99 bags of wool, valued at \$3290, were taken.

Edwin M. Salisbury of Burrellville, R. I., doing business under the firm name of Salisbury Bros. & Co., of Providence, and the Balfstone Mills company, assigned. Liabilities about \$10,000 in each case.

Keeping Up With England.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The czar has confirmed the budget. The navy for the next seven years is to have a total of 100,000,000 roubles, 57,500,000 roubles of which is for the current year, increasing 500,000 roubles annually. Should foreign navies grow faster, it is expected that these credits will be increased. The main object is to reply to the appearance of every new English battleship, especially of the cruiser type, by producing a Russian one of equal or superior power.

Through London Spectacles.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Chronicle, with reference to the Venezuela question, says: It is very pleasant to read such speeches as Senator Wolcott's, but America is absolutely solid for arbitration over Venezuela, and arbitration we cannot and will not refuse. The Graphic thinks that we cannot join the commission, but it is not too late for America to urge Venezuela to accept our offer of arbitration. If it went against us we might then agree to arbitration of the Schomburgk line.

Modjeska's Condition.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—It is feared that Mme. Modjeska, who is sick here, will not be able to act again for many weeks. Mme. Modjeska is attacked with phlegm, a clot of blood resulting directly from the inner tissue of vein injured or torn in some manner, possibly from a strain, preventing free circulation. In the case of Modjeska it is serious for the reason that the clot is in the jugular vein.

More War Talk.

VINNYA, Jan. 23.—Regarding the sudden summoning to Rome of Count Nigra, the Italian ambassador to Austria, on Saturday, there is a rumor current that Germany is anxious to see the Italian campaign in Africa closed, and has intimated to Italy that she may ere long require her a reliable resources in Europe.

HOOTS AND SHOES.

Wait! Wait! Our annual sale of shopworn BOOTS and SHOES. Commences February 1.

The T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.,

214 THAMES STREET.

Ladies' STORM RUBBERS.

35c. New spera too, all sizes, fresh and clean. No chestnuts.

NORMAN, 160 THAMES STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Special Sale

—OF—

TOWELS.

50 dozen hemstitched huck towels at 10c. Every thread linen.

29 dozen hemmed huck towels at 12-2c. each. Sold elsewhere as a bargain for 15c.

36 dozen extra heavy e ephant huck towels at 19c. Beats any 25c. towel in town.

If you want real substantial linen towels a lower price than you ever bought them before, this is your opportunity.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr., 204 THAMES STREET.

Whitfield Tuck Co.

CLOAK SALE.

EVERY GARMENT

Just Half Cost Price.

Ladies' Jackets and Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

WHAT COST US

5.00 will sell at 2.50

8.00 " " 4.00

12.00 " " 6.00

Every garment on the same basis.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I take this method of thanking the members of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, and all others who have not finished or have in process of finishing, their portraits at Mr. Holloway's studio, for the "degree of gratitude" and courteous treatment shown during the holiday rush, and trust all work has proved satisfactory. Mr. Holloway has engaged the services of an experienced photographic printer to assist him, and hereafter all work will be finished promptly. Members of the B. A. United orders may sit at any time (Sundays excepted).

Holloway

H. W. RANKIN, Operator.

Popular Styles in Portraits,

Including Water Color, Pastel, Sepia, Gray, Flat, and Carbon and

FINEST QUALITY CARBONETTES.

Types furnished at all times.

Rembrandt Studio,

over HAMMETT'S Bookstore, 23 Thames Street.

THE POCKET KODAK,

ONLY \$5.00.

Lakes, product of the Eastman Kodak Co. A perfect camera, takes pictures 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 inches; can be loaded in daylight.

Photo graphic woods of all kinds.

GEORGE H. CHASE,

Room 4, over 201 Thames St.

Robes and Blankets.

SLEIGH BELLS:

Singles from \$1 up. Shaft from 45c. up.

HENRY BIESEL & SONS,

254 & 255 Thames Street.

Repairing.

VALENTINES!

Valentine papers and pictures, at

The Bijou.

Paint Boxes, 1c; Best Mufflage, 5c; a better Vase, 10c; a bottle; With Hazel, 15c; a bottle; Red-inked Powder, 5c each.

30 THAMES STREET. MRS. RODDAN.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—London—Paris—TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29; PARIS, Feb. 20

PARIS, Feb. 20; NEW YORK, March 4

NEW YORK, Feb. 12; ST. PAUL, March 11

ST. PAUL, Feb. 18; PARIS, March 18

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday.

Noordland, Jan. 29, Noon; Southark, Feb. 20, 2:30 P. M.

Friesland, Feb. 5, Noon; Noordland, Mar. 4, Noon

Westland, Feb. 12, Noon; Friesland, Mar. 11, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Per 14, North River; Office: 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

"CLYDE LINE."

New York, Charleston, Jacksonville, Fla.,

AND

All Interior Points South and Southwest.

Through from New York to Jacksonville, Fla.,

without change. Time from two to three days, in-

cluding half a day's stop in the old, historic city of

Charleston, S. C. Elegant, new, fast, steel steam-

ships, direct on the Atlantic coast. A trip by the

"Clyde Line" is a combination of safety, comfort

and pleasure. Write "Clyde Line," New York, or

apply to J. I. Depew, Ticket Agent, 272 Thames

Street, for descriptive matter and tickets.

THE TRADES.

THE WELSBACH

Incandescent Gas Light.

AGENTS,

LYNCH & SULLIVAN,

11 Mill Street.

White Bronze Monuments

Antique work of all kinds. Write for designs and prices to

J. A. JORDAN, 220 BROADWAY.

DID YOU EVER THINK

How poor a walk you have at home, when you

walk on those of others? Consider this, you get a

precious best walk in.

ASPHALT

For cellar bottoms, stairs, gutters, sidewalks

and drives. It has no equal, price \$1.50 per square

yard.

The Newport Asphalt Co.,

9 Oak Street.

WM. SHIPLEY, W. GRIFFIN, GEO. A. WEATHER.

SMITH BOSWORTH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

Window Frames, etc.

WEST BROADWAY.

MONUMENTS

J. B. COTTRELL,

Warner Street, Opp. Island Cemetery.

F. A. ALLAN,

Carpenter and Builder

17 WARNER STREET.

Shop - 7 Catch Earl Street.

GODDARD & BARLOW,

PRACTICAL

Tinsmiths and Metal Workers,

REAR OF 102 THAMES STREET.

Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and

general jobbing.

NEWPORT MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Monumental work of every description in marble

or granite. Stone carving and building work.

GEO. H. RIGGS.

ELECTRICAL WORK

OF ALL KINDS.

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.

71 MILL STREET.

Plumbing

Of all kinds attended to

promptly. I also do a

general

GAS FITTING AND SEWERAGE BUSINESS.

WM. R. DODGE, 6 MILL STREET.

A New Departure!

BOLTED MEAL.

From pure Rhode Island corn, fresh and nice, re-

quires no sifting. Ground and put up in peck and

half peck bags. Try it and you will use it in pre-

ference to any other. To be had of any grocer. See

that

A. R. ANTHONY'S

came to an every bag.

P. O. Address, Box 227, Middletown, R. I.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Bargains in Pictures

For January.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES, AT

C. Banning's, 67 Broadway.

TRAVELERS DIRECTORY.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

CARPET SWEEPERS

\$1.40 and Upward.

—ALSO—

Cooper's Orange Knives,

Besides Orange Knives with pearl or celluloid handles and silver-plated blades.

Liquor Shakers of all kinds, and

Brass Fire Sets,

Brass Audirons,

Brass Fenders.

W. K. COVELL'S, 163 Thames St.

Old Father Time Takes No Holidays.

You haven't time to try all the cough cordials offered for sale; "Father Time" will not permit. Our advice is, use only the well known

DIXON'S GREAT RUSSIAN COUGH CORDIAL.

It don't make you gag to take it. The children like it, and you only pay 35 cents a bottle for a pure, wholesome article. Druggists and grocers sell it.

Schooner Watchman

Is discharging a cargo of

FREE-BURNING

RED ASH COAL

—FOR—

ABRAM ALMY,

178 THAMES STREET.

HAVING TAKEN ACCOUNT OF STOCK WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL

SILVERWARE AND DIAMONDS

AT PHENOMENALLY REDUCED PRICES.

Beautiful Sterling Ware - at \$5.50.

HERRMANN'S.

NAVEL ORANGES,

Grape Fruit, Grapes,

Choice Table Apples.

GARRY BROTHERS, THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY.

Light, Heat and Power.

Electric Radiators, Coffee and Tea-pots, Entails, Ovens, Red Irons, Broilers, Toasters, etc. Motors in all sizes. More, offices and residences wired and lighted by Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates. Call and see our new line of Electric and Gas Shades in all colors and designs.

449 to 455 Thames Street

ÆOLIAN.

Any person who has a love for music, although totally lacking in the skill to play the piano or organ.

Can play an Æolian

And have the best music published, played in a comfortable and proper manner. You are cordially invited to inspect and play the Æolian. One exhibition only. \$2.00 for each or in satisfaction only.

J. H. Barney, Jr., & CO.,

Rep. M. Stewart & Sons Co.,

154 Thames Street.

WE ARE THE LEADERS IN

TEA and COFFEE.

Our Exposition Tea being particularly nice and our Tuxedo blend of Coffee the best.

English Breakfast, 135c. per lb. for 25c. Oolong, 135c. per lb. for 25c. Mixed, 135c. per lb. for 25c. Tuxedo Coffee, per lb. 25c. Maracaibo Coffee, per lb. 25c.

Gordon & Dilworth's Preserves.

Peach, per jar, 25c. Pear, " " 25c. Cherry, " " 25c. Raspberry, " " 25c. Strawberry, " " 25c. Orange, " " 25c. Mixed Fruit, " " 25c. Blackberry, " " 25c.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.

16 & 20 Washington Square.

The YELLOW carts will bring this coal.



See that YELLOW carts bring your coal from

"PERRY BROTHERS."

Bargain Sales.

In anticipation of stock-taking we offer our

ENTIRE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 THAMES STREET.

DEATH OF JOSEPH MAYER.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, a well-known painter and house-decorator, died at his residence on Friendship street yesterday afternoon, in the forty-second year of his age. Mr. Mayer had been ill with cancer for some time, and recently went to Boston to submit to an operation, which the surgeons were unwilling to perform on account of the advanced stage of the disease.

Mr. Mayer was born in Hamburg, Germany, and had resided here about twenty-two years. He began work with the late Mr. Hayman, and later was associated with him in business. He finally went into business on his own account and prospered, his establishment on Spring street being the largest and best appointed of the kind in the city. He began the erection of the first and only apartment house in Newport last July, and this was just about completed when he died. Mr. Mayer was a man of excellent character, and one who had the respect of the community. He leaves a widow and eight children.

NOT A COLONIAL HOUSE.

The house at the head of the Mall, occupied by Hon. William P. Sheffield, is not, as supposed by Mrs. Wharton, a "Colonial house." It was built for Levi H. Gale, sixty years after the Declaration of Independence. William Weeden was its builder, Seth Bradford was brought to Newport to act as his foreman, and Warren is said to have been the architect. It was among the first houses of consequence built after the Revolution. The Gilliat house, now owned by Mrs. Ashurst, situated on the corner of Bellevue avenue and Old Beach road, the Vernon house, near the One Mile Corner, the Tisdale house, now removed to the north side of Mill street, and Zion's Church, were built at about the same time.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

GENERAL PURSANT ASSEMBLY, No. 64, ROYAL SOCIETY OF GOOD FELLOWS.
Ruler—William A. Ward.
Lecturer—Robert Patterson.
Censor—Gustavo T. F. Muller.
Past Ruler—Robert C. Patterson.
Secretary—George F. Rounds.
Financial Secretary—C. F. Harrington.
Treasurer—Henry C. Stevens, Jr.
Preceptor—Charles J. Williams.
Director—Joseph McLeod.
Guard—Hansen Ramboe.
Sentry—Robert W. Agnew.
Representatives to Grand Assembly—R. C. Patterson, George F. Rounds.

The newly elected officers were installed by District Deputy Grand Ruler William P. Deane, assisted by William H. Young, acting grand director.

PORTRAIT EXHIBITION IN BOSTON.

A portrait exhibition will be held in Copple Hall, Boston, during three weeks in March, in aid of the Associated Charities and South End Union. The portraits exhibited will be for the most part those of men and children, but will include interesting portraits of women not shown last year. The exhibition is under the patronage of one hundred ladies well known in social and artistic circles in Boston. A unique feature of the prospectus is an illuminated poster, a prize having been offered for the best design. This will be competed for by students of the Boston Art Students' Association, the Art Museum, and the Cowles Art School. The design will be submitted to a jury composed of artists. The portraits, loaned last year from all sources, will represent the work of many American and European artists, both ancient and modern, and would be well worth a careful study if only for their historical interest.

JUSTICE FIELD DENIES HIS RUMORED RETIREMENT.

Associate Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court was seen by a reporter and asked about a rumor that he would shortly retire from the bench and give President Cleveland an opportunity to appoint his successor.

"No such statement has been authorized by me," said Justice Field. "Of course, a man at any time of life might retire from the bench at any time. If my health should not permit me to attend to my duties easily I should not hesitate to leave the bench, but so long as I can attend to these duties with ease I have no intention of retiring." At present my health is very good. Should I decide to retire, I shall give you a notice in regard to my intention of retiring have been circulated repeatedly, but without any authority. Only a few days ago I received a clipping from a paper published in the state of Washington, saying that I would retire, and that probably a circuit judge of that state would be appointed to the vacancy. Now another story comes to the same effect, and that probably a circuit judge of California will be appointed. I have no special desire to remain on the bench, and, as I have said, I may retire at any time, and would do so immediately if my health interfered with the performance of my duties."

Justice Field, if he remains on the bench until next May, will have served as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States for thirty-three years, previous to which he served five years and seven months as a circuit judge in California. There are but two instances in which an associate justice has served a longer time than Justice Field. Chief Justice Marshall served for thirty-four years and five months, and Justice Story for thirty-three years and five months. Justice McLean served thirty-two years and twenty-nine days. [Washington Star.]

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. John Ince is visiting Middletown, N. J.

—Mr. J. N. A. Griswold has returned from New York.

—The Misses Wilson have gone to New York for a week's stay.

—Placed furnished the supper for the Epineton ball in Brooklyn Tuesday night.

—Mrs. James F. Marden spent last week with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. William Miller, at Swansea Centre, Mass.

—Carpenters have torn out the front of the Hammett building on Thames street, next the Free Library building, and are to put in a modern front.

—Mrs. George Kemp of New York, who is to take a cottage here, gave a musicale in that city Tuesday night, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng.

—Mrs. E. L. McMahon of Jamestown, N. Y., V. D. Baldwin of Boston, Thomas Bailey of Fall River and C. B. Smith and J. L. Brown of New York are at the Perry House.

—At noon today the Hubbard estate, at 136 Broadway, was sold at auction to Frank S. and S. P. Barker, Jr., for \$1,250. The estate has about 60 feet front on Broadway, and contains 7,433 square feet, with a dwelling-house. The estate will be used as a place of business by Barker Brothers.

—Tug Robert Lockhart sailed today, after leaving a loaded barge for Providence, tug T. J. Scully sailed for New York, with light barges; schooner Amelia Ireland, bound for Boston, is in the West passage; otherwise things about the harbor are as quiet as the water, which looks like a mill pond in summer.

—Last evening the first in a series of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" was to have been given by Dr. Eroyd to the boys of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Frank Sullivan, who had a finger knocked out in the last indoor base ball game, was on hand to give the boys a chance to laminate up a real sore hand. Owing, however, to the business engagements of the lecturer, the talk was postponed.

—Last evening Grand Ruler George W. Tilley, accompanied by grand officers from Providence, made his annual visit to Moheganuck Assembly, No. 4, Good Fellows, at Stylesville, where there was a public installation. Next Monday he will visit Blackstone Assembly at Valley Falls, and Friday of next week, accompanied by What Cheer Assembly, will visit General Burnside Assembly in this city and witness the working of the royal high degree.

—Lieutenant John C. W. Brooks of the Fourth United States artillery, at Fort Adams, has a prominent place in this week's Youth's Companion, to which he contributes a clever article showing how the "science of war" may be applied to the construction, attack and defense of snow forts. It is hardly so abstract and scholarly a paper as some that Lieutenant Brooks has contributed to Johnson's Encyclopedia or to London Engineering, but it would be difficult to find anything in current literature better calculated to delight the heart of a boy.

AN ARCANUM EXCURSION.

Last evening a delegation from Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, consisting of Past Grand Regent T. P. Peckham, Grand Treasurer E. L. Spencer, Past Regents A. K. McMahon and G. H. Popple, and Messrs. G. H. Pritchard, Thomas Moon and D. M. Coggeshall, made a friendly visit to Moheganuck Council, No. 117, of Providence, and was very hospitably entertained by the Providence Council, which had an initiation, followed by a banquet.

Last summer the Providence Council, accompanied by ladies and the National band, made a moonlight excursion to this city, and were entertained by Coronet Council, and last night's visit was in return of that event. It was expected that a large delegation would go from here, but many who hoped to be present were detained, and lost a very pleasant time.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. George Cook of Adamsville and Mr. Joseph A. Peckham of Middletown were in town yesterday on business.

Mr. A. Fremont Grinnell and Mr. Robert H. Manchester were rabbit hunting Tuesday in the swamp west of Charles S. Sisson's farm, and shot fifteen animals.

An all-day meeting will be held in the Friends' meeting house in Tiverton Tuesday, January 28, Mr. E. J. Lord in charge, and ministers from several denominations are expected. Those attending are requested to bring luncheon, and tea and coffee will be furnished.

News has been received of the dangerous illness of Mrs. Nancy K. Bishop of Providence, with bronchial pneumonia. A consultation of physicians Tuesday evening pronounced her beyond recovery.

The skating still continues good, about one hundred and fifty persons being on the pond yesterday afternoon. The shore, was lined with carriages, and many found shelter for their horses in adjacent yards.

The school in district No. 1 was closed today, the teacher, Miss Nancy Chase, visiting school.

MARRIAGE OF J. B. M. GROSVENOR.

The marriage of Miss Mina Jeanne, daughter of Mrs. John Ludeling of Bridgeport, Conn., to James Brown Mason Grosvenor of New York, was celebrated at St. John's Church, Bridgeport, last evening at 7:30 o'clock.

On account of the social prominence of the contracting parties, a large number of prominent society persons was present. The officiating clergyman was Rev. W. H. Lewis, rector of the church. Miss Bessie Bishop of Providence was maid of honor and John R. Rhodes of New York acted as best man. The ushers were T. G. Congdon and A. W.

You are Anxious for the Health of your Family.

EACH attempted imposition of an alum baking powder upon you is a covert attack upon the health of your family. Of course, no grocer would knowingly sell injurious food to his customers; but he has himself been deceived as to the true character of alum powders by their manufacturers, who must be held responsible for the damages.

Forewarned, and solicitous for the health of her family, the housewife will be influenced to a constant watchfulness and a stubborn resistance against the danger.

Baking Powders sold at a lower price than Royal, either wholesale or retail, are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore inferior and dangerous to health.

Royal Baking Powder is free from alum, lime, or ammonia, and absolutely pure. Its use is a safeguard to health, for it actually aids digestion, and relieves from all anxiety as to the wholesomeness of the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Green of New York, P. B. Ludeling of New Orleans and Charles Stead of Providence. The bridegroom is fifty-five years old, and a man of wealth and social standing in New York and this city. He is a member of the Union and Racquet Clubs of New York, and part owner of the mills at Grovesnorale, Conn. He is a cousin of United States Ambassador Bayard and a relative of Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice John T. Ludeling of Louisiana. The bride wore a white satin gown of rich texture, with tulle veil and for ornaments a costly diamond necklace, a gift of the bridegroom. The veil was fastened by a handsome diamond pin, the gift of Miss Grosvenor of Providence, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor left for New York for an extensive wedding tour, and will make their future home in New York.

Among those invited to the wedding were the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Count and Countess de Brazza, Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote; Bishop and Mrs. Potter of New York, Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, William Waldorf Astor, W. K. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Joseph Loubat of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Frowbridge and Miss Frowbridge of New Haven.

THE AUSTRALIA BRUMBIE HORSE.

The Brumbie horse of Australia, though not a distinct equine variety, possesses attributes and qualities peculiar to itself, and like the wild cattle and wild buffaloes of Australia, is the descendant of runaways of imported stock. At no distant period of Australian pastoral history the Brumbie was as great a scourge to the western pastoralist as the rabbit has since become; but a scourge, fortunately, that could be dealt with more easily, and by perseverance abolished. In Brumbie country, the passing traveler must needs tend his horses closely; for the young Brumbie stallions, constantly driven from their haunts by the older stags, wander in search of companions, and show marvellous intelligence and tact in taking these, when found, into seclusion. It is at all times a difficult matter to recover stray stock from the Brumbie mobs. The term "with the Brumbies" is a common one throughout bush Australia to signify hopelessly lost. Portions of western New South Wales and southern Queensland were some years ago almost devastated by Brumbies; and all sorts of devices were resorted to by squatters to rid themselves of the pests. Many sheep-owners fenced in their water-holes with barbed wire in such a way that nothing larger than a sheep could enter to drink. In this manner many thousands of horses perished. A crush—that is, long lines of parallel fences just wide enough for one horse to pass at a time—was erected; they were driven into this long lane, at the end of which stood an expert, armed with a keen knife. As each animal passed, his jugular vein was severed, and the bleeding creature torn madly away into its native scrub, only to stagger and die from loss of blood within half a mile of the trap. This device, though laborious, did away with the difficulty of moving carcasses, and became the universal method of destruction. In this work of destruction animals showing extra quality were occasionally reserved for use; but in order to enable the horsemen to drive them away, it was necessary to stop their galloping, and this was done very simply. A packing, resolute and strong frame were run through the point of each ear, the twines being left in, these were then tied under the horse's chin, bending the ears down on the cheeks. Tied in this way, a horse will not gallop, and may be turned and driven quietly. [Chambers's Journal.]

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church met with Mrs. Abram A. Brown last evening.

The regular meeting of Aquidneck Evangelical Church will be held in the town hall this evening, when the first and second degrees will be conferred on several candidates.

MR. WOOLLETT'S RECITATIONS.

Sidney Woollett's return to New York city as a platform entertainer was cordially welcomed at the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday afternoon, when, in the presence of a numerous audience, he began a course of six recitations from the poets. He has never been surpassed as a public interpreter of Tennyson's lyrics and lyrics, and the program contained, as its principal feature, the poem of "Enoch Arden." Other pieces were "In School Days," by Whittier; "The Old Seafarer," by Austin Dobson; "The

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ANNIE NEWS,

Neurologist—King Cottage,

Corner Bellevue avenue and Catherine; entrance on Catherine street. Office hours 11 to 2, and evenings.

Story of the Faithful Soul," by Adelaide Procter, and some verses by Alfred Austin.

Mr. Woollett needs no recommendation. His abilities are well known. The announcement of his presence should be sufficient to attract to his entertainments persons who find enjoyment in the eloquent, tasteful, and intelligent interpretation of good literature.

—New York Times.

Woonsocket's new mayor calls the members of the city council ward politicians and robbers of the city treasury. That is rather bold talk, whether it be true or not. [Newport News.]

The language is bold, it is true, but none too bold if facts warrant it. An investigating committee and the common council having sustained the mayor, there is, unfortunately, but one deduction to be made. [Woonsocket Reporter.]

—New York Times.

—New York Times.

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